THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXXIV.
NUMBER 34

CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1887.

Per Annum in Advance
TOWN 11-8
MOFUSSIL.....13-4

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 15TH AUGUST.

AT the express desire of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, the Indian officers who proceeded to England to take part in the Jubilee proceedings will be promoted in, or admitted to, the order of British India. There were eleven of them altogether—four Hindus, and seven Mahomedans. One of them has been admitted to the first class with the title of 'Sirdar Bahadur;' and the rest in the second class with the title of 'Bahadur.' The consideration shown by our beloved Sovereign to these officers will be highly appreciated by our countrymen.

THERE is no love lost between the Russian nobility and gentry and English merchants resident in Russia. Even the Russian officials refuse to meet them on friendly terms. Things must be in a very bad state when even the British Ambassador in the Russian Court cannot, out of respect to the feelings of the Russian people, treat his own countrymen, at public receptions, with consideration. This conduct of the Russian nobles and officials towards English merchants may be explained by the fact that the Russian nobles have not yet learnt to apppreciate the advantages of commerce, and like upcountry noblemen, in India, look upon merchants as *Baniyas*.

ENGLAND, Italy, Austria, and Turkey have recognized Prince Ferdinand as Prince of Bulgaria, but Russia has assumed a threatening attitude. She appeals to the Treaty of Berlin, and says that the election would be invalid, 'unless it had the assent of the Powers and the Porte.' She goes on to say that should present events do aught to prejudice the maintenance of peace those who brought about this state of affairs are alone responsible. The meaning of such threatening language is quite clear. Three of the Powers, however, have given their assent, and the Porte is acquiescent, and the assent of Germany and France cannot now long be delayed. Would Russia dare to fight the Powers single-handed? We believe the grisly Bear will have to draw in his paws.

THE office of the Director General of Railways at Simla is doomed. Orders have been received to abolish it. For twelve months yet, however, it will be in working order. The Secretary of State has decided that the Railways will be under the direct control of local officers, under the supervision of Government. The work, we believe, will be carried on as efficiently as before, with a great saving to the public Exchequer.

We hear of a platinum shower in Bombay. If platinum could fall from the sky why not gold and silver? There is hope for Indian Finance yet, if the skies be propitious, and showers of precious metals be continued. We congratulate Bombay on her good luck. Our Municipality is going to contract a large loan. If we could only get such a shower, it would be a great boon, just at this time, to rate-payers of Calcutta. The charm of the story has lately been dispelled, however, by the announcement that the bits of metal found on the road had been scattered there as alms when a corpse was being carried.

A CERTAIN sapient scientist has proved that sewer-gas is innocuous, if not positively healthful. Ill-ventilated houses are more injurious to life than the filth of sewers, which is the abode of myriads of small animals, which live and flourish in it. The Health-Society should now hide its diminished heads, and cease to thunder against the 'native' Commissioners for revelling in filth and dirt, for it has been *scientifically* shown that on sanitary grounds they cannot be condemned.

TIME is fast coming for the Viceroy to leave the Elysian fields and descend to the plains to have a 'touch' with the people, and to receive their obeisance. Elaborate programmes are being made up of His Excellency's tour. Every important place claims to have the honor of the Viceregal visit; but we are afraid His Excellency will not be able to gratify *all* his liege men by accepting their hospitality. Kattywar and Peshwar will be included in the tour. He leaves Simla about the end of October, and comes to Calcutta sometime in November; so that there will not be much time to do the northern provinces in the way that some would wish.

TUESDAY, 16TH AUGUST.

THE High Court will close from the 22nd of August to the 27th of October. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Norris, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chunder Madhab Ghose will sit as vacation judges.

DACOITIES have been reported from Bally, Serampore, Ranaghat, Oola, Bhandergacha and other places in the Maffassil. Some of these dacoits are very audacious, and defy the Police. There was a daring dacoity at Bhandargacha the other day. We hear also that at Oola there was a free fight between a band of dacoits and the party attacked for nearly an hour, and the Police were utterly helpless. The Police ought to be strengthened, and immediate steps taken to protect the people.

THE custom of wife-selling is not yet extinct in England. In the Sheffield County Court, no later than July 20, a fish-dealer acknowledged that he had bought another man's wife at market. The woman was sold for five shillings, to be spent in gin, and to make the marital bill of sale a legal instrument, it was duly signed, sealed, and witnessed. The idea is still prevalent that nothing more is required for a divorce from bed and board than to take the wife and offer her at auction. It is commonly thought that the sale is not completely binding unless the chattel is knocked down to the highest bidder. The consideration varies. It has never been less than six pence in coin or a quart of beer in liquor. It may occasionally run up to forty pounds and a supper. In 1807, we read, a man sold his wife for six pence and a quid of tobacco. As late as 1858 a man not only sold his wife, but announced the auction, several days in advance, by means of the village bell-man. Five years ago, a husband sold his wife for a quart of ale, and a few months later another man parted with his better half for one penny and a dinner. These facts have been given on the authority of one of the leading English papers. One thing is not quite clear from these facts. Is the consent of wife taken in these transactions, or do the lords of creation have it all their own way! There is a proposal for legislative interference with our marriage customs, because they are not in harmony with Western ideas of marital rights. We wonder whether those who advocate a reform would also wish us to adopt the custom of wife-selling which is certainly the easiest way of disposing of a recusant wife.

IT is generally believed that the *Times* of London and the *Gazette de France* of Paris are the oldest papers in existence; but this appears to be a mistake. The honour belongs to the Chinese, who possess a journal started nearly a thousand years ago. Its name is the *King-Pan*. It was founded, says a learned bibliophilist, in the year 911 of the Christian era. At first it was published at irregular periods, but in 1361 it became a weekly. In 1804 it underwent another transformation, and appeared daily. It costs a half-penny, and issues three editions. The morning edition, printed on yellow paper, is devoted to commerce; the noon edition, printed on white paper, contains official acts and miscellaneous news; while the evening edition, printed on red paper, is taken up with political information and leading articles. It is edited by six members of the Academy of Science, and the total sale of the three editions is 14,000 copies.

The *Saturday Review* mourns the degeneracy of modern English society, and sounds a note of alarm. "It seems as if we are destined, as the Romans were, on reaching the zenith of our fame and prosperity, to relapse into a state of apathy, indifference, and luxury, and to commit that most fatal error of living on the reputation we have gained and the successes we have achieved among the nations of the earth. Let us put politics and commerce aside for the time, and try to trace out the analogy between us and the people of ancient Rome in our social conditions, and there is but little doubt that the comparison will lead us to take warning and feel considerable disquietude lest we should be but too surely following in their footsteps and in those of the French Monarchy, in both of which cases, the rottenness of society at the core was but the premonitory symptom of the downfall of a great empire and an ancient monarchy. Society now is more tolerant of youthful peccadilloes, and care is not taken now to hide and disguise them and relegate them to the darker corners of a man's life. Another tendency of the present day is the laxity of conversation permitted by many ladies in society. to their male friends. Another feature of the present day is the freedom that exists in taking about ladies in clubs and other public places, more especially among the younger men. A greater laxity also exists now in the payment of debts of honour. As in ancient Rome, the manliness and vigour of our nation seem to be gradually giving way before the attacks of luxury and vice. Vice is more openly indulged in, and luxury in our young men is on the increase.'

WEDNESDAY, 17TH AUGUST.

SOLICITORS' bills of cost have frequently afforded bitter food for reflection to rash litigants, but one of the most extraordinary items that has, perhaps, ever come up for review was brought under the notice of Mr. Justice Holroyd in chambers at Melbourne, not long ago. An action for libel, instituted against the editor of the *Geelong Times*, was tried and verdict given for the defendant. Among the items in the defendant's solicitors' bill of costs was a sum of 521£ 1s. for attendance upon plantiff and witnesses and looking up and perusing many books of various authors, amongst others, works of Charles Dickens, W. M. Thackeray, and Mark Twain, containing paragraphs reflecting on unnamed individuals, in view of the probability that libel actions might have been brought against the authors; also conferring with literary men as to whether authors or leader-writers had not sometimes occasion to conceive the idea of drawing a sketch made up from the personal experiences of various individuals—as the defendant had done in the alleged libellous article, the subject of this action—without intending to refer to any one in particular. The literary part of this labor was stated to have occupied 15 days. The taxing officer reduced the amount claimed to £40, but counsel for the plaintiff urged that that sum was altogether too excessive. His Honor remarked that he was not quite sure that the reading indicated was not actually part of a man's education. It was contended for the plaintiff that he should not be obliged to pay for what must have been a luxury for the defendant's solicitors. His Honor reserved his decision.

THE Pope has at last awaken from his sleep and directed his thunders against socialists. One of his priests who embraced socialism, and was in open alliance with Mr. Henry George,—who denounces in the strongest language all men who own land and do not cultivate it—has been 'excommunicated.' The papal bull of excommunication is a terrible religious weapon, and its very name strikes terror into the hearts of the Catholic people. A Brahman's curse is a mild thing compared to it. Woe to the man who incurs the Papal wrath, and subjects himself to such a bull. "It is not mere suspension from clerical functions, or even degradation from the priesthood. Nor is it simply a temporary deprivation of Church privileges. It is an actual cutting off of the offender from the community of the faithful. Dr. M'Glynn becomes, after the sentence has taken effect, an actual outcast from the Church, no more entitled to its blessings than an unbaptised infidel. A good Catholic commits a sin in holding any communication with him, and if he dies without repentance, he will not receive Christian burial."

AN institution has been established at Poona called the "Anandasrama." The founder of the institution is Mr. Mahadev Chimnaji Apte, a pleader of the High Court of Bombay. The object of the institution is the preservation of Sanskrit manuscripts and the publication of them in a serial form. Mr. Apte has succeeded in obtaining some fifteen hundred documents, which he intends to publish periodically. These works have never been printed, and some of them are said to be very rare. The first of the series is to be published in November. Mr. Apte will do a great service to Sanskrit literature if he succeeds in carrying out his laudable *undertaking*.

BOMBAY is mourning the death of the Hon'ble Sir MAXWELL MELVILLE, who was a true friend of the natives of India. He was, it is said, the good angel of Lord Reay, and possessed the rare gift of commanding the respect, admiration and confidence of both the rulers and the ruled. The tribute of respect which is paid to his memory by all classes of the people shows how highly hisworth was appreciated by both the European and the Indian community at Bombay.

SIR Barrow Ellis's bequest of Rs. 25,000 to the Bombay Presidency has justly called forth grateful acknowledgments from all our countrymen. We only wish that those of our public servants who owe their name and fame and fortune to India, would follow the noble example set by Sir Barrow. His memory will be embalmed in the heart of the people. Such generosity serves more to bring on a closer union between Indians and Europeans than profession of lip-friendship and 'good intentions.'

THURSDAY, 18TH AUGUST.

Truth learns that the Investiture, which was to have been held at Windsor Castle, has unexpectedly been countermanded, and that Sir Albert Woods has been ordered to draw out "dispensations" for all the new Knights. The Queen's decision not to hold the Investiture will cause much disappointment to the persons receiving "Jubilee honours" at finding their attendence at Court dispensed with. In India, also, the show and pageantry and glamour of the occasion have in distributing these honours been dispensed with, and Varandah Durbars and *Shamiana* assemblages is now the official fashion of the day.

THE *Times* in giving an account of the Jubilee of the Telegraph, which was celebrated on Wednesday, July 27, says: 'The electric telegraph, exactly coeval with Her Majesty's reign, is now almost as much a part of our life as fire, or clothing, or any other elementary discovery of the human mind. We can as little think of doing without it as we can think of doing without the atmosphere. The coincidence of the invention of the electric telegraph with the accession of Queen Victoria is note-worthy and significant. What the fifty years of Victoria have been signalized by is an unprecedented command over natural forces; and the steam and the telegraph are the two most conspicuous examples of this. In the sphere of politics and administration generally, the telegraph has made a score of ancient cries and ancient needs obsolete. What it has done in the department of trade those can only fully say who are daily engaged in trade. It is so in all the great departments of life. A Moltke conducts a campaign from his field-telegraph tent. A Rothschild conducts a series of great financial movements from one end of a telegraph wire. The whole world have been as it were brought face to face; distance no longer separates man from man. Every one feels what the telegraph has done, and knows that what has been done already is only an instalment of what will be done in future years.'

OUR readers are already aware that next year's Budget will contain a special provision for the projected defence works, both at the Indian sea-ports and in the interior. Central Asiatic politics are assuming such a gloomy aspect, that Government would be bound to undertake and complete these works within the shortest possible time. Expenditure of public funds for such purposes will not be grudged by the people. It is the wastage that should be prevented, with scrupulous regard, of course, to the efficiency of the works undertaken.

Two Russian, or Persian spies, who had recently been residing in Peshawur, originally stayed six months in Bombay whence they went to Kurrachee, staying there three months, and then went to Sibi from that place. The younger of the two was sent by the Bolan Pass with some Shikarpore merchants to Kandahar, the elder meanwhile going to Hurnai and then to Mehrab Tunki, thence to Peshin and Quetta, back to Sibi, where the younger, returning from Kandahar, met him. From Sibi they proceeded to Lahore, staying there some days, and then went to Peshawur. From there they sent on their followers who could speak Turki and the Uzbeg dialect, to Lundi Kotal and the Shinwari tribes. The other remained behind, collecting information from arriving caravans. All they learned they communicated *via* Bombay to Meshed, from which place intelligence passes to Russia. If these be really spies, then the Russian Government has not made a judicious selection of its agents. If they gave themselves out as spies, then they are utterly worthless for the work they have undertaken. It is well, that they have packed up, and left the country. India is no place for them.

SUBSCRIPTIONS in India to the Imperial Institute, it is said, have come up to nine lacs. This shows that the nobility and gentry of India are ever ready to contribute to any imperial fund which has the slightest chance of benefiting the country.

IT is understood that the Punjab Government has had placed at its disposal by the Government of India a further supply of Brittany cattle which have just been imported from France. They will be distributed among planters in the Kangra Valley for breeding experiments. For some unknown cause the cattle of the country are detereorating. But we greatly doubt whether the cross proposed would remove the evil. It is feared the cross will lead to extinction of the Punjab cattle.

FRIDAY, 19TH AUGUST.

AT the suggestion of the Surgeon-General, the Madras Government has sanctioned the admission to the Madras Medical College of all female scholars recommended by the Committee of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund to the benefits of an entirely free education without the payment of even a registration fee at that institution. We only wish that many female scholars will be found to take advantage of the privilege.

THE rumour is revived by the correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury* that Sir John Gorst intends shortly to resign the office of Under-Secretary for India, in order, to take a Colonial Governorship. If this be true, says a contemporary, the Coservative party is about to lose the much-needed help at this juncture of an exceptionally strong politician and debater, and India an intelligent and useful statesman at head-quarters. Sir John Gorst has been doing good work.

IT is reported that in the town of Cochin, where there are twelve elected members, one seat has been vacant since the beginning of January, as no one will come forward as a candidate. The Government has now intimated that, unless some duly qualified candidate offers himself for election, a Government official will be nominated to fill the vacancy. The reason of this slender interest on the part of the people in 'Local Self-Government' is not far to seek. It has evidently been made a farce in the Southern Presidency, and independent men with a grain of self-respect in them, are unwilling to help at a travesty of a noble cause. Official influence, it is clear, has been too strong for popular freedom of action.

STEEL railway carriages are being discussed by the Australians, who have been horrified by some late disastrous accidents, both in Australia and the United States. In Victoria it is proposed to construct an experimental car entirely of malleable steel, without a scrap of wood being used, even for seats or doors. The body of the carriage would be cylindrical, some 9 or 10 ft. in diameter and 20 ft. long, while a thick felt covering would keep out the heat. In the event of an accident the steel would bend or double up, instead of splintering like wood, and thus passengers would neither be crushed nor impaled by wooden fragments.

A SINGULAR meteoric phenomenon at sea is related by the *New York Times*:—'The Dutch barque J. P. A. bound for Quebec, while in latitude 37-39 north and longitude 57 west, experienced a severe storm. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon a meteor was observed flying through the air. It presented the appearance of balls. One was very black, and the other brightly illuminated. The latter appeared as if ready to drop on board. The vessel was hove to under storm sails, and the meteor dropped into the sea close alongside, making in its flight a tremendous roaring noise. Before falling into the water the upper atmosphere suddenly darkened, while below and on board everything appeared like a sea of fire. The force of the meteor on striking the water caused the latter to form heavy breakers, which swept over the vessel, rocking her fearfully. At the same time such a suffocating atmosphere was caused as to force perspiration to run down the faces of all on board and greatly oppressed the breathing, from the great amount of sulphur in the air. Immediately after solid lumps of ice fell on the decks, and the decks and rigging became covered with an icy crust, caused by the immense evaporation, notwithstanding the fact that the barometer registered 66 degrees. The barometer during the phenomenon oscillated violently, so that no reckoning could be taken. After close examination of the vessel and rigging no damage was found on the decks, but on the side where the meteor fell in the water the vessel appeared all black, and some copper sheathing was terribly clistered. The affair was followed by an increase of wind to hurricane force.'

DUELLING at German Universities has not yet been suppressed. Accounts of four duels at the University of Bonn have appeared in the German papers. It is not the sanguinary thing now it used to be. In earlier times the weapons were sabres, and the chest remained unprotected. The students at Bonn still narrate how the son of the great Prince Bismarck fought a duel and was wounded nigh unto death; and how the Prince and his wife came to Bonn and tended the wounded man through many anxious days. In the Valley of the Ahr, however, about twenty miles from this place sabre duels are still by no means uncommon; but they are usually between the students and the military, and every means is taken by the authorities for their entire suppression.

SATURDAY, 20TH AUGUST.

THE Professor of Chemistry in the Royal Academy of Arts, London, says:—'The only cheap and perfect application for the prevention of the attacks of weevil upon corn and grain consists in the employment of bisulphide of carbon. The quantity required, provided the grain is kept in closed vessels, is very minute—not more than 1½lb. to each ton of grain, so that 8*d.* is the cost of preserving a ton of wheat. The bisulphide leaves no disagreeable test or smell behind, but the quality of the grain remains unimpaired. When bags are used instead of the iron cylinders specially prepared for use in the bisulphide process, the protective influence of this chemical soon ceases, and a fresh application of the bulphide must be made. In either case this liquid is applied as follows: A ball of tow is tied to a stick of such a length that it can be just plunged into the middle of the vessel containing the grain. The tow receives the charge of bisulphide like a sponge, and is then *at once* plunged into the sack or cylinder and left there, the mouth being tightly closed. When necessary the stick may be withdrawn, and the charge (of 1oz. of bisulphide to 100lbs. of corn)may be renewed.'

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE interested himself in trying to get a representative of the Western Presidency appointed to the Secretary of State's Council. The question put by the hon. Baronet to the Under Secretary of State in the House of Commons, extracted a promise from Sir John Gorst that the claims of the Western Presidency should be duly considered. The following conversation between Sir Richard and the correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* on the subject will be read with interest: *Sir Richard Temple*: I, of course, take a great interest in Indian questions, and I thought it was as well that the Bombay public should know this, so I put the question to which you refer. *Correspondent*: Do you understand from Sir John Gorst's question that a Bombay man will be selected? *Sir R. Temple*: Yes; I do certainly. I had been in communication previously with the Secretary of State on the subject. You say that Mr. Peile's name is mentioned in connexion with the vacancy. Well, Mr. Peile is a good man. He is my own man. I gave him his first step on the ladder, and I should like to see him in the India Office; but I think Mr. Ashburner has a prior claim. Understand that I have no voice whatever in the matter; I am not a Minister; I have nothing to do with the India Office, and I am not at all likely to be consulted in the matter. If I were I should recommend Mr. Ashburner. You say you have heard that Sir Alfred Lyall stands a good chance of being appointed, and that when Sir R. Dalyell retires in November, he will be succeeded by Mr. Peile. Does Sir R. Dalyell retire so soon? I did not know that, but perhaps you have been correctly informed. Although I interest myself in Indian matters, I have no special knowledge as to these appointments. *Correspondent*: There was a time, Sir Richard, when people in India thought you were destined for a seat in the Council. *Sir R. Temple*: Me? I am not eligible; and besides—*Correspondent*: But you were elgible when you were not a member of Parliament. *Sir R. Temple*: No; I was not eligible. I was before a constituency. And now, as a member of the House of Commons, I could not accept a seat in the Secretary of State's Council. *Correspondent*: I am quite aware of that, but before you were elected, reports did reach India to the effect that you might join the Council. *Sir R. Temple* (emphatically): It is out of the question. I repeat that I am not and was not eligible. Here we think the position of a member of Parliament superior to that of a member of the Secretary of State's Council. *Correspondent*: I am glad to hear you say that, though I think I shall not be doing an injustice to one member on your own side if I affirm that he was ready not very long ago to sacrifice his future prospects as a legislator for the comparative repose of the Council. *Sir R. Temple*. That may be the case; I can only speak for myself.

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INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, BOW-BAZAR STREET.)

(SESSION 1887-8.)

LECTURE by Babu Ashutosh Mukerjee, M. A., F. R. A. S., F. R. S. E., To-day the *22nd Inst.*, at 3½ P. M.

Subject: Analytical Geometry: General Cartesian Equation of Lines of Second Order and Boole's Theorems on Linear Transformation.

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Tuesday* the *23rd Inst.*, at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Voltaic Electricity: History and First Fruits.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on *Wednesday*, the *24th Inst.*, at 4½ P. M.

Senior Class, *Subject*: Milk Analysis (continued).

Junior Class, *Subject*: Oxygen and Hydrogen.

LECTURE by Babu Pramatha Nath Bose, B. Sc. F. G. S., on *Wednesday*, the *24th Inst.*, at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Geology; Igneous Rocks; their Origin and Classification.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on *Thursday*, the *25th Inst.*, at 7½ P. M.

Subject: The Pendulum and the Balance.

LECTURE by Dr. Rajanikanta Sen, on *Friday*, the *26th Inst.*, at 5½ P. M.

Subject: The Alkali-Metals (concluded).

PRATICAL CLASS in Physics under Babu Jagadish Chunder Bose, B. Sc., on *Saturday*, the *27th Inst.*, at 3 P. M.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
August 22nd, 1887. *Honorary Secretary.*

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1887.

MR. HERBERT GLADSTONE'S FIRST VISIT TO INDIA.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone's able, thoughtful and interesting paper in the *Nineteenth century* containing his impression of India should be carefully studied by all Englishmen, who wish to form a correct judgment on the most important and burning Indian questions of the day. Of course, a three months' tour in this vast country does not enable a cold weather visitor to acquire a thorough knowledge of its condition under British rule. But if he makes a good use of his opportunities and approaches his subject with an unprejudiced mind, he can do much good to the voiceless millions of India. We earnestly hope that Mr. Herbert Gladstone's advice will not be lost upon his countrymen, and that every Englishman who has the opportunity will visit this country. This advice ought to be especially followed by the members of the House of Commons, who are constantly called upon to vote on Indian questions about which most of them know little or nothing. But we have one request to make to the Englishmen who visit India. They should not place themselves under the guidance of their Anglo-Indian hosts. If they do not feel inclined to make use of their own eyes while in this country it is far better that they should not visit it at all.

There are many Englishmen who assume the people of India generally to be disloyal. These gentlemen would do well to ponder over what Mr. Herbert Gladstone says about the loyalty of his Indian fellow-subjects in connection with the Queen's Jubilee. He writes:—"It is nonsense to speak of the spontaneous loyalty of the Indian people, when the great bulk of them had about as clear an idea of the Jubilee of the Queen as they have of the age of the Mikado. They do not mind who governs them so long as they have reasonable and fair treatment, and it would probably be true to say that about nine out of ten throughout India neither knew nor cared to know what the rejoicings, were about. But if they are not spontaneously loyal to the personality of the sovereign they are either contented and long-suffering without disloyalty or bitterness. Nothing, indeed, is more remarkable all over India than the simple contentment and restfulness which prevails in the towns and villages. Appearance alone cannot be trusted; but it will scarcely be disputed that, except among classes and races trained by tradition to the idea of war, the inhabitants of India generally, during the present century, have shown themselves to be perhaps the most peaceful people in the world. Among the wealthier and more educated classes the tokens and professions of loyalty were none the less satisfactory from the knowledge that in India more than in any other part of Her Majesty's dominions loyalty depends upon the individual idea of self-interest. And the belief in India that the safety and well-being of the country are inseparable from the existence of the British Government is assuredly gaining ground." The average Anglo-Indian does not question the loyalty of the masses. He believes them to be loyal to the British Crown, because he thinks that they enjoy manifold blessings under British rule. But he assumes that the educated classes are disloyal. This assumption is utterly unfounded. None know better than the educated classes that so long as India is not fitted to govern herself she must remain under foreign rule, and that the English are the best alien masters which they can possibly have. The educated classes, no doubt, agitate for the introduction of reforms in the present system of Indian administration; but they would not exchange the English Government for any other. Self-interest, if not any higher consideration, makes them wish for the continuance of British rule. From the loyalty of the Indian people to the tone of the Native Press the transition is an easy one. Mr. Herbert Gladstone, it is needless to say, scouts the notion that the abuse of Government and of its individual officers which finds expression in the Native Press is disloyalty. Well does he point out that in nine cases out of ten it is entirely analogous to the abuse which partisan news-papers in England pour upon a Government of opposite politics. He remarks;—"It may, however, be said with confidence that, bad as are some personalities in the Vernacular Press of India, it is a question whether the palm in this respect is not at times carried off by some of the English journals published in India, and to those who are accustomed to the infamous and lying methods which many of the lower partisan papers habitually adopt in England against political opponents, it is astonishing to find how highly nervous are the sensibilities of some of our countrymen in India." The perfect justice of this remark cannot for a moment be denied. The Anglo-Indian bureaucrat will not tolerate the slightest adverse criticism upon his official proceedings or upon Government measures in the columns of the Native news-papers. To his thinking such criticism, however fair and reasonable, means sheer disloyalty.

It is not at all surprising that a right-minded English politician like Mr. Herbert Gladstone should take a sound view of the National Congress which was held in Calcutta last December. He holds that the Congress possesses a significance of the first importance and marks an epoch in the history of India. He observes:—"A short-sighted attempt was made to discredit the assembly on the ground that it did not represent the Mahomedans. It is true that there were but thirty-three Mahomedan delegates present whereas their numerical proportion would have been nearly 100. But this was due partly to the more backward education of the Mahomedans generally and partly to the abstention of their pleaders in Calcutta through a mistaken belief that the deliberations of the Congress constituted a want of confidence in the Government. It may, moreover, fairly be said that, apart from their own especial delegates, large numbers of the Mahomedans in various parts of India were distinctly represented by the Hindus. As education spreads the constituencies of the delegates will grow in size and importance. At present, of course, it is difficult to form an opinion as to how deep the representation goes. No doubt, tens of millions were unaware of the existence of the Congress, but the fact that 430 men assembled and are annually to assemble at a considerable cost of money, time and convenience, from all parts of India to consider the political situation and to determine upon common action in regard to it, marks an epoch in the history of India, and not withstanding the characteristic sneers of the *Times*, it will not be overlooked by the Indian Government." The very fact that the Indian bureaucracy is leaving no stone unturned to minimize the significance of the Congress clearly shows its great importance. Mr. Herbert Gladstone recognises that the ambition of educated Natives of India to take a fair share in the administration of his country is perfectly legitimate and honourable. He, indeed, holds that it is the duty of England to take every possible advantage of the efficient services of Natives and by a constant intermingling of European and Native interests to add largely to the stability of the social and political fabrics. He regards the resolutions adopted by the Congress as a trustworthy indication of the *bona fide* wishes of those who have every right to take part in the public work of the country. And Mr. Herbert Gladstone tells the Government of India frankly that the Natives of India, like most people, can be satisfied with very little provided this little is given ungrudgingly and with a generous appreciation of the motives with which it is sought.

The most interesting part of Mr. Herbert Gladstone's paper under notice is that in which he advocates a re-organisation of the Legislative Councils of India. He points out that, owing to the bureaucratic form of the Indian Government there is too little discussion on Indian affairs in India; and that the time is rapidly approaching when some modification of obsolete notions must be effected. After describing the disadvantages of the present system, Mr. Herbert Gladstone says:—"The time is drawing nigh when election may be substituted for nomination of non-official members, and when the provisions of the local budget may be thrown open to interpellation. These Councils, as at present formed, want the independent supervision possessed by representative

bodies, and which is a marvellous protection against costly proposals of special departments and a salutary check on foolish or superfluous expenditure. We cannot have representative bodies. And in widening the Council and introducing election I would prepare all needful safeguards, and leave meanwhile final control in the hands of the executive. But I hold that Government and the tax-payer would alike benefit by having their Budget proposals and estimates examined and criticised by business men." There can be no manner of doubt as to the soundness of the views expressed by Mr. Herbert Gladstone. We have so often discussed in these columns the question of the re-organization of the Legislative Councils, that we need not refer to it here at any length. There is no reason whatever to apprehend that the reconstitution of these bodies upon a popular basis would weaken the hands which an alien Government in a foreign land ought to possess in ruling it. Such fears are utterly unfounded.

INDIAN EXCHANGES AND BIMETALLISM.

Such is the title of an interesting pamphlet which the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji has recently published in England. Anything that emanates from the pen of that distinguished Indian political thinker and writer is deserving of careful and attentive consideration. Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji has made Indian questions the study of a life time. In the pamphlet under notice he has clearly shown that fall or rise in exchange does not matter much in international trade, beyond introducing one more element of chances of profit or loss during the currency of a transaction. But the establishment of a stable ratio between gold and silver is a matter of vital importance to India. Mr. D. M. Barbour, our Finance Minister designate, has demonstrated by incontestible facts and figures that every farthing's decline in exchange throws a loss of 25 lakhs upon the revenues of India. The Indian Budget for sometime past has been a prolonged wail over the depreciation of silver. So long as exchange remains unstable the management of the Indian finances would continue to be so much guess-work.

The growth of the export trade of India is generally adduced as positive proof of her prosperity under British rule. Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji has conclusively shown that this argument when applied to India is a snare and a delusion. Statistics, no doubt, show that the exports of India for the year 1885 were about 83 crores of rupees. But this large figure dwindles down to the poor sum of 25 crores when the real facts are known. India exports annually goods worth 83 crores of rupees, but she only gets 25 crores in exchange. What, then, becomes of the remaining 58 crores? India has to remit to England annually fourteen millions pounds sterling in gold, for which she gets no return. This sum of 14 millions pounds sterling represents 21 crores of rupees at the present rate of exchange, and it may be regarded as tribute paid by India to England. Then, the Native States export about 17 crores of rupees, with which the people of British India have nothing to do, and European tea-planters, and indigo-planters, &c., export about 10 crores. Again, the private remittances of Europeans working in India, official and non-official, amount to about 10 crores. It will thus be seen that for 58 crores of the export the people of British India do not get any return at all. The real meaning of Export is that when an article is exported to a foreign country, the exporter gets its value. British India gets value only for 25 crores of her exports and that sum must, therefore, be taken to represent its true trade exports. So much of its wealth as 41 crores of rupees is annually drained away from India for which she gets no return at all. Now, exchange tells heavily upon the people of India in connection with these unremunerative exports. In 1873 when exchange was 2*s.* the rupee, India had to remit 14 crores of rupees only for the payment of her tribute to England. But she has now to remit nearly 21 crores of rupees for the same purpose owing to the fall in the value of silver. The Indian tax-payer must send a certain fixed unalterable quantity of gold to England, whatever be the rate of Exchange. The Home charges have in the course of a dozen years increased from 14 to 21 crores of rupees. "This state of affairs," as Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji justly remarks, "would be evil of the greatest magnitude in any country in the world, in such a country as India, it is pregnant with danger."

Can nothing be done to remedy the serious state of things described above? There are many persons who hold that Bimetallism—that is to say, making gold and silver both legal tenders at a fixed rate—will cure the evils arising from variations in Exchange. Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji does not agree with those who hold this view. He urges that Bimetallism will not accomplish what its advocates expect from it, and that it will not relieve the tax-payer. He contends that any attempt on the part of the Government to give a higher value to silver than it intrinsically possesses will end in failure. There can be no doubt that it would now be impossible even by the introduction of Bimetallism to make the rupee equivalent to 2 shillings; but we do not agree with Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji when he says that a stable ratio between gold and silver cannot be established by law. The advocates of Bimetallism have, we think, established their contention that if the currency is regulated in a particular manner, the ratio of the market will remain unchanged. In 1803 France adopted the ratio of 15½ to 1, and this ratio was maintained throughout the civilized world for 70 years. Those who hold that bimetallism would be impossible or inoperative overlook the fact that the French system worked admirably in Europe for three quarters of a centry. In the face of this fact to contend that the legal ratio fixed under the Bimetallic system between gold and silver, when used as money, will not control and regulate the market value of the two metals, is simply absurd.

REPORT ON THE STRANDING AND LOSS OF THE *MARHATTA*.

WE HAVE received a copy of the report of the Court of enquiry appointed to investigate the cause of the stranding and subsequent loss of the S. S. *Marhatta*. Mr. E. Y. Westmacott, Magistrate of Howrah, was President of the Court, and Captain J. Ward, Master of the Ship 'Pegasus' was associated with him to conduct the enquiry.

The *Marhatta* belonged to the British India Steam Navigation Company and was chartered by Messrs. Macneill and Company for voyages between Chandbally and Calcutta. On the 23rd of July last, she left her anchorage at Saugor at about 5 or 5·30 A.M., in pilotage charge of Mr. J. C. Allen, Captain John Anderson being in command. The ship's officers and crew numbered 50, and there were 215 passengers on board. The ship proceeded up the river Hooghly, and reached Diamond Harbour at about 9 A.M. The pilot decided to take the Eastern Gut to pass the James and Mary Sands. The tide caught him at the Waterloo wreck buoy, and was of much greater strength than he had expected. As he had rounded the buoy, a fierce eddy formed and struck the ship violently, rendering her out of control, and setting her dangerously near the sands. Just as she was recovering herself, and beginning to get back into the proper track and to answer her helm, a second eddy struck her violently, and she almost immediately capsized. There was no time to do anything to save the vessel after the second eddy struck her. The disaster was almost immediate. Thirty or forty passengers were thrown into the water, but were saved by getting hold of the hencoops and other wreckage which fell overboard. They were eventually picked up by boats. The greater number of the people on board scrambled up on to the ship's side rigging, which were above water. One woman was drowned, being entangled in the port main rigging, which was under water, and her husband afterwards said that her two children were also lost. The second Engineer was probably drowned below; there is no evidence as to his fate. Beyond this it has not been ascertained that there was any loss of life. As the passengers were picked up in the water or brought ashore by different boats, there was no satisfactory counting of them, but as far as has been ascertained all but those mentioned were saved. There was nothing to be done for the ship, and all that courage and skill could do to save human life was done, with very satisfactory results. Respecting the facts of the catastrophe, and the cause of the vessel striking, there is no dispute. She was being steered across a very strong spring floodtide, and was out of control. The Court's opinion as to the Pilot's judgment in bringing her into such a situation is that he was not justified in taking his ship into the Eastern Gut on the first of a spring flood-tide, and that when he first found himself losing control of her, he should have let go both his anchors. He was to blame in not having the Chief Officer on the forecastle standing by the anchor. The Court has found that the pilot acted injudiciously in placing the ship in a situation in which he lost control of her, and that the disaster was so sudden that nothing could be done to save her; but we do not see what part the Captain had in bringing about the catastrophe. The Court feels pleasure in being able to record that the conduct of Captain Anderson, his officers and crew, and of the pilot, Mr. Allen, after the disaster had happened was all that could be desired. All this is very good, but the ugly fact remains that there was loss of life and property; and beyond a slight error of judgment on the part of the pilot no body is responsible for the catastrophe. The utmost stretch of optimism cannot reconcile us to such a view of the deplorable case.

CANADIAN IMPORT DUTIES.

THE new tariff adopted by the Canadian Government has, we observe, increased the protectionist character of the one lately in force. It has put an additional 100 per cent. in English pig iron, 350 per cent. on puddled bars, and 150 per cent on bar iron. This increase in the Canadian import duties on English iron led to an interesting and instructive debate on the subject in the House of Lords on the 17th ultimo. Lord Lemington, referring to the changes in the tariff mentioned above, asked Her Majesty's Government to state distinctly what the present relations of the Canadian Government to the mother country were with respect to the duties on iron, and expressed regret at the inability of the Colonial Secretary to offer any direct opposition to those changes. Lord Granville, who, it will be remembered, was Secretary of State for the Colonies in Mr. Gladstone's short-lived third Administration last year, pointed out that owing to the enhanced duties on iron, trade was for the moment nearly stopped. His lordship observed: "This measure so suddenly brought forth has created much discontent both here and in the colony. To us the evil consists in diminishing the receptive powers of a good market which is able to benefit itself by getting goods cheaper than it otherwise could acquire them. It is foolish to preach to others as to their own interests, but it is obvious that the injury to the Canadians will be much greater. . . . The Secretary of State is quite right in declining to interfere with the Parliament of the Dominion as to their customs regulations, but I cannot doubt that they are offering advice and making representations on the subject. The public in this country are making various suggestions as to the way in which we should meet this policy which appears to be so hostile to this country." There are some people who urge that the new tariff is not hostile to the mother country, because she is rapidly losing her trade in Canada. But this view of the case is not borne out by facts. From Canadian returns it appears that the total imports from all countries were £2,600,000 in 1885, of which more than half came from England. Although declaring in plain terms that the new tariff of Canada is hostile to the mother-country, Lord Granville had no hesitation whatever in saying that Her Majesty's Government should not attempt to interpose any *veto* on this action of the Dominion Government. His lordship, however, pertinently observed that it was a sad thing that, at the conclusion of the late conference from which so much had been expected, such a sudden blow should have been struck at the best interests of Great Britain.

Lord Carnarvon denied that the action of the Canadian Government in this matter had arisen out of hostility to the mother country. His lordship thought that it was not fair that England should require Canada to make sacrifices for her. Lord Dunraven, late Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, while expressing sorrow at the imposition of the additional duties on English iron, said that there would be very little use in remonstrating with the Canadian Government, or giving them good advice in this matter. His lordship was of opinion that Canada had benefited so much by her protectionist policy that it was not likely that any advice which the British Government could give induce her to refrain from doing what she deemed so beneficial to herself. Lord Onslow, the representative of the Colonial Office in the Upper House, admitted that Her Majesty's Government had no power in the matter. He said:—"Canada had a representative constitution which enabled her to decide her own fiscal policy. But any representations which might be made to the Colonial office on the subject would be forwarded to the Governor-General and would receive the support of Her Majesty's Government. He could not for a moment suppose that these duties had been placed on iron in any spirit of hostility to this country. But in Canada there was a large quantity of undeveloped mineral wealth, and it was to supply her own wants that Canada had imposed these duties against the United States, not against the United Kingdom. There was really nothing new in the policy which Canada had adopted in this matter, for she had already put similar duties on cotton and woollen goods." The Marquis of Salisbury agreed with Lord Onslow in thinking that there was no animus against the English people in the policy which the Dominion Parliament has pursued. The Prime Minister remarked:—"The Canadian Government, in the action which they have taken have not the slightest desire to injure the people and the manufacturing interests of this country. It is a part of that general increase of protection which, I am grieved to say, we are witnessing in every country except our own. There is undoubtedly in all parts of the world a strong reaction against the economic views which some 20 or 30 years ago seemed likely to prevail. Canada thinks, whether rightly or wrongly, it is not for me to judge, that past experiments in the direction of protection have been satisfactory and especially to her own industry and trade. That is probably a delusive view, but it is the one which they are pursuing and in which they are evidently sincere. Of course, so far as any exhortations on our side are likely to affect the policy of Canada, they will not be spared, and any facts with which the iron trade may arm us, and which will enable us in any degree to modify the opinions of the statesmen of Canada shall be put forward with all the authority we possess. But I will not conceal my belief that we are dealing with a stronger stream of opinion than any exhortations of statesmen in Domening-street are likely to affect, and that we must turn for relief rather to that inevitable failure which the teachers of free trade have told us with great confidence has attended all the experiments of protection in the past, and which, no doubt, would ultimately bring home to the Canadians the error which they are committing. If I could see that there was any want of sympathy with the iron trade in this matter, I would ask your lordships to remember that our sympathy could be little else but platonic, and that we cannot use our constitutional powers for the purpose of protecting the trade from the danger which threatens it." It will thus be seen that the Prime Minister plainly admitted that Her Majesty's Government can do in the matter of the additional duties which the Canadian Parliament has recently imposed on English iron.

Let us apply the moral of this debate on the Canadian import duties to India. Whether there was any animus against the English people in the new tariff which the Dominion Parliament has adopted, is a question which is perfectly immaterial. It may be that Canada has imposed these additional duties against the United States, and not against the United Kingdom. But the hard fact remains that the new tariff increases the protectionist character of the one lately in force. Canada had previously put heavy protective duties on cotton and woollen goods and she has now considerately increased the duties on iron. Lord Onslow tells us that there is a large quantity of undeveloped mineral wealth in Canada, and it was to supply her own wants that she has imposed these duties. It is well-known that there is a large quantity of undeveloped mineral wealth in this country. Will England allow India to develop her mineral resources and supply her own wants by re-adopting a protectionist policy. The recommendations which had been made by Her Majesty's Government to the Government of Canada in consequence of the representations addressed to them by the Chambers of Commerce throughout the United Kingdom did not produce much effect. But Lord Salisbury, who admits that there is now in all parts of the world a strong reaction against the principles of free trade, did not hesitate to send peremptory orders to the Government of India, for the remission of our import duties on cotton goods, because the Manchester Chamber of Commerce had urged his lordship to do so. Canada continues to levy heavy protective duties on cotton and woollen goods; but the light Indian cotton duties, which even a distinguished economist and a zealous champion of free trade like the late lamented Mr. Fawcett defended, were swept away at the dictation of the Lancashire manufactures. In the name of free trade voiceless and helpless India was required to sacrifice a large revenue which was derived from an unobjectionable source—a sacrifice which has permanently crippled her revenues. But when Canada pursues a protectionist policy with vengeance, Her Majesty's Government cannot do anything in the matter.

THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT.

IF Reuter may be believed the work entrusted to the Afghan Boundary Commission has at last been brought to a conclusion. One of his latest telegrams informs us that the settlement of the Afghan Boundary Question has been fully confirmed. A few weeks ago the London Correspondent of the *Pioneer*, who is generally well informed in such matters, had made a similar announcement, and, although it was repeated by Reuter the news proved too good to be true. It is true, however, there is every reason to believe that the statement is well founded. Reuter does not give us definitely the terms of the final settlement; he merely tells us that Khojeh Saleh remains Afghan territory. The correspondent of the *Pioneer* in making the announcement of which mention has been made above stated that the English Commissioner had agreed to give Maruchak to Russia in exchange for Khojeh Saleh. But Reuter, while announcing the fact that Khojeh Saleh, remains Afghan territory, makes no mention

of any exchange. If the Amir has got Khojeh Saleh by surrendering Maruchak, the result is one in which we can hardly congratulate His Highness or the English Commissioner. At the time when Panjdeh was occupied by Russia, Abdur Rahman attached very great importance to the retention of Maruchak. Can it be that in the course of two years he has seen reason to alter his opinion upon this point? On the return of the Conservatives to power in the summer of 1885, shortly after the Panjdeh incident, Lord Salisbury and Lord Randloph Churchill declared in plain and unmistakable language that England would rather go to war with Russia than surrender Maruchak to her. We should very much like to know whether the present Prime Minister, who also holds charge of the Foreign Office, has eaten his words, and consented to the abandonment of a post on the retention of which he only two years ago laid so much stress. This point cannot be cleared up until details of the settlement which has just been effected are received.

Whatever the final settlement has been effected we consider it a fortunate thing that the labours of the Afghan Boundary Commission have after all been brought to a certain conclusion. The business had been hanging fire for nearly three years. It was in September 1884 that Colonel Ridgeway left Quetta with the Indian section of the English Commission. This long delay in the settlement of the Afghan Boundary Question, we need scarcely say, is mainly the the result of a huge blunder on the part of Her Majesty's Government. The British Foreign Office, under Lord Granville, in accepting the suggestion made by Russia that a Joint Commission should be appointed to demarcate on the spot the North-Western frontier of Afghanistan, forgot to settle the basis on which the boundaries of the Amir's dominions were to the defined. Russia, as might have been expected, eagerly took advantage of the loophole thus left her, and we know very well what followed. Before the basis on which the demarcation was to be made had been definitely settled, the Indian section of the English Commission was despatched from India. This mistake involved the infliction of a good deal of humiliation upon England and the impostion of an enormous expenditure upon the Indian Treasury. We would not have cared, much for this expenditure, large though it be if we had had good reason to believe that the settlement which has just been effected would be permanent. But even the semi-official *Pioneer* admits that Russia will abide by the settlement; only so long as it suits her purpose to do so and that the pillars which have been erected on the North-Western frontier will not prevent the Muscovite from interfering with Afghanistan. There was a time when Russia used to protest that Afghanistan was entirely beyond the sphere of her political influence. But the time is now changed. The *Novoe Vremya*, now distinctly says that no such pledge was ever formally given; and that, if prior to the Khivan expedition, it was declared that Russia did not intend to interfere with Afghanistan, that declaration has lost all force, owing to the fact that the position of affairs in Central Asia has undergone a radical change. The position now taken up of the Russians is that, "having become contiguous neighbours to the Afghans, we cannot regard their country in the same light now as that in which we regarded it thirteen years ago." This being the case, it requires no prophet to tell us that Russia will eagerly avail herself of any pretext for interfering with Afghanistan; and the day is probably not far distant when she will seize Herat and Afghan-Tukestan. In these circumstances we have no hesitation whatever in saying that the expenditure and trouble incurred in the Afghan Boundary Commission have been thrown away.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

THE Government offices close at Simla on the 29th of October, and reopen in Calcutta on the 14th of November.

REUTER tells us that the *Moscow Gazette* hints at the possibility of a Russian occupation of Trebizonde and Erzeroum, unless Turkey interferes in Bulgaria. This means that Russia will declare a war, and England will be involved in it. The news is too immature to make calculations upon.

AT the Prize distribution at the Maharaja's College, at Mysore, His Highness made a remarkable speech, which we would earnestly commend to all our educated countrymen. After pointing out the advantages of a Western culture, the Maharaja remarked:

I must confess to a feeling of anxiety in my mind that the education given in our English schools any colleges is one-sided, and that unless supplemented bd an education calculated to rouse and develop the emotional and religious element in our nature, it cannot raise the moral or even the intellectual tone of our society, or purify the national taste, or refine the intercourse of private life. It has been asserted that English education is productive of nothing but a 'caste' who, like the scholars of the middle ages, are content with their own superiority, and are more separated from the people than if they had remained without English education. It is my sincere hope that the rising generation of English educated young men in this Province will give a practical and emphatic refutation to so serious a charge, not only by their tolerant spirit and conduct in general, but also by their reverence and regard for all that is good and great in our national character, by their special culture in various indigenous fields, such as the national literature, antiquities, ancient philosophies, etc; and above all by their symphathy with the sentiments and aspirations of their un-English-educated countrymen. Remember that you belong to a nation intensely religious, whose life from the early morn till night is filled by a firm belief in the Divine Presence. Remember that you are the inheritors of codes of the purest morality and systems of the highest philosophy, and that these invaluable treasures are locked up in the archives of our ancient libraries ready to yield their truths to the earnest student. It is true that owing to causes to which I need not here allude, our society has to a certain extent become stereotyped, but thanks to our contact with Western civilization, there are unmistakeable signs of the beginning of a process of re-vivication. Our great aim now should be to benefit to the fullest extent by education in Western Science, Philosophy and other departments of knowledge, and at the same time not to lose touch of our people; to regard our English education as a means to an end—the noble end of educating our countrymen and of elevating the moral tone of our society.

The anxiety so feelingly expressed by the Maharaja is keenly shared by all true lovers of our country. There is a strong tendency in our youngmen, to forget our traditions, and the results of past culture. How to reconcile our national habits of thought with the progressive spirit of Western civilization is the great problem of the day. We must preserve our national speciality, and at the same time take advantage of the teachings of Western Science and Western Literature, and adapt our modes of thought to the spirit of the age. We are really glad that the Maharaja of Mysore takes such a deep interest in questions which vitally affect the permanent welfare of our country, and we sincerely hope that in the large territory which is under his sway, he will be able to counteract the evils we all deplore.

THE Darjiling Sanitarium scheme is making progress. At a recent meeting of the Sanitarium Committee, the President announced to the Committee that he had received a letter from the Agent, Dr. Briscoe, of the Cooch Behar State, Darjeeling, intimating that His Highness the Maharaja of Cooch Behar was pleased to make a free gift of his Bryngwin property in Darjiling, worth Rs. 50,000 to the native community, at Darjiling, for the Jubilee Sanitarium, and that a deed of gift was to be drawn out which should contain a stipulation that the Jubilee Sanitarium Committee should be prepared to start the Institution within a certain time, and that if within that term the Sanitarium be not started then the whole of the Bryngwin property would revert to His Highness the Maharaja. The Committee has decided to take up the property, so generously offered by the Maharaja, 'provisionally' and undertake to start the Sanitarium within three years from the date of the gift. What with the noble gift of Rs. 90,000 by Babu Gobindlal, and that of this splendid property a fair start has been made. But this is not enough. The Committee earnestly appeal for further contributions to carry out the undertaking. We hope the appeal will be generously responded to by our countrymen.

MR. Tute's project of founding a Dispensary and a 'Traveller's Home' for Puri pilgrims is not making such a progress as we could wish. Only Rs. 1700, we see, have been collected in subscriptions. Very little can be done with this amount. But we find that at a recent influential meeting held at Balasore, it has been resolved 'to make an appeal for help and co-operation to Chiefs, Maharajas, Rajas, Zemindars, and Municipal gentlemen, and to all Magistrates and Collectors, and the residents of the various tributary and independent States in India.' A Committee, with Mr. Tute as President, and Babu Baikunthanath De as Secretary and Treasurer, has been formed to collect subscriptions for the Dispensary, which, when established, will be connected with the name of Mr. Tute, with whom the project originated. The Committee have decided to start a monthly journal, entitled *Jannath*, which will report progress, and publish the names of subscribers. We would advise the Committee not to spend any portion of the funds they have already collected on a paper of the kind they propose to start. They should husband their resources as much as possible, and not wate money on periodicals, which are not likely, in our opinion, to advance the cause they have in view.

THERE is good news from Afghanistan. The Ghilzi insurgents are giving way, and the Amir's General is marching northwards at the head of a victorious column.

OUR contemporary of the *Bombay Gazette* is greatly scandalised at our having referred to the hurriers in England, women from 7 to 22 years of age, who have to pass in a state of absolute nudity from 12 to 14 hours a day in coal seams measuring from 18 to 30 inches in height. He denounces the statement as false, saying, 'if there were any truth in the story we might feel the sarcasm of the observation.' This is, however, a mere flourish of language, for it is flatly contradicted when our contemporary observes: 'The case was as bad—perhaps worse—than the *Patriot* has represented it.' He adds: 'Our contemporary ought to have known that not only six thousand miles but nearly sixty years separate us from the scenes he speaks of.' This shows that the scenes we described were not imaginary stories, but truths which have now for sixty years ceased to exist. In other words, our error lies in the reference to time, and not to the reality of the fact. Our contemporary is an Englishman, and can speak with much more authority about what obtains in his native country than we can pretend to. But we take leave to doubt the accuracy of his estimate of the time. If he will refer to

Tomlinson's Dictionary of Arts he will not only find a picture of the way in which tramming is carried on by women, but the date of it to be 1852, or about half the time he guesses. The Parliamentary Committee's report on the question of Labour in Mines and Factories bears date 1842, and the Encyclopædia Britannica of 1883, informs us that i the removal of the coal from the workings 'the first portion of the journey is generally performed by hand power, *boys being employed to push the trams before them* to the main roads.' Bearing in mind the fact that the seams we refer to are all under 30 inches in height, some not exceeding 18 inches, this hand power, it will be seen, is the only means available. We have no book at hand just now of a later date than 1883, and if the system has changed since, it must be a question of THREE and not SIXTY years. We shall make ample apology to our contemporary as soon as he shows us that the Encyclopædia Britannica is wrong, and that a change had taken place sixty years since. In the meanwhile enquiry may be made of the kind of labour which the female trammers undergo who sent a deputation to the Marquis of Salisbury, some six months ago, praying for relief from their distress. The members of the deputation appeared in habiliments which were at the time pictured in some illustrated papers as curiosities. Of course a change may have taken place within the last five months. If so, we shall overlook the "sixty-years," and make an apology.

DR. KING, Superintendent, Royal Botanical Gardens, Sibpur, has, in his last report, given an interesting *resume* of the history of that institution, noticing prominently the services of the different distinguished botanists who have from time to time held charge of it. We miss in it, however, a name which should have found in it a prominent place, we mean that of Dr. Voight. It is to him that we owe a catalogue of the contents of the garden, which his predecessors failed to produce. That catalogue is entitled 'Hortus Suburbanus Calcuttensis,' and for accuracy and scientific perfection is a model of its kind. But Dr. Voight was a Dutchman.

FROM Monghyr to Bhagalpur is a couple of hours journey by rail. Howrah which is not a less important district than Monghyr has no separate subordinate judge. All original suits the value of which exceeds rupees one thousand are instituted in the court of the sub-judge under the present system. The court, therefore, of a sub-judge is of great importance. In deciding the question of location of a Munsiff's court in which petty cases are largely instituted and tried, argument based on the ground of nearness to the suitors of a court may prevail; but in settling the question of location of the court of a sub-judge there are considerations of a greater weight which must not be lost sight of. The court of the sub-judge, unless there be very strong reasons for adopting a different course, should be at the same place where the court of the District judge is held. Suitors can then command the services of a good bar, for it is at the head quarters of a Civil District that first class pleaders practise. In the generality of suits tried by a subjudge records of old cases have to be consulted by the parties, and these records are kept in the District judge's record office. Within the few months that the experimental measure of having a sub-judge located at Monghyr has been in operation, suitors have had to go to Bhagalpur for settling plaints and written statements in many cases and to obtain legal assistance in conducting them. The expense of litigation is thus increased. The resolution of Sir Rivers Thompson says that the loss sustained by the Bhagalpur pleaders by the appointment of a sub-judge at Monghyr will be a gain to the pleaders of Monghyr; but it is very doubtful whether practically this has been or will be the case. Several pleaders from Bhagalpur have removed to Monghyr and others may follow them. That the suitors have failed to appreciate the benefits supposed to arise from the change will be evident from their having, at various times memorialised the High Court against it. It is easy to make light of these memorials by saying that they are inspired by the Bhagalpur pleaders, but this argument cuts both ways. If, notwithstanding local influence of the Monghyr pleaders and of officials memorials largely signed have been forwarded against the measure, the cause of it must be sought for not in separation from Bhagalpur, but in something deeper. Formerly the District judge, a sub-judge at Bhagalpur, and a Small Cause court judge with powers of a sub-judge who took up small causes at Bhagalpur and Monghyr and assisted in the disposal of original suits and appeals, used to dispose of all cases; and at long intervals the assistance of an additional sub judge was required when from any cause accumulation of work took place. It is said that if a sub-judge be permanently located at Monghyr not only will it be necessary that the District judge should hear appeals from Munsiffs at Monghyr when he goes there to hold sessions trial, but that another sub-judge may be required as a permanent arrangement to dispose of work. This is the financial aspect of the measure. The proposal about hearing appeals at Monghyr means a longer stay of the District judge at that place than at present; and if such an arrangement be made much inconvenience will be felt by the people on account of the long absence of the judge from head-quarters. Such an arrangement will aggravate the present evil and lead to interruption in the disposal of business.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IE CONSUMPTION.—Dr. Sinclair Coghill, Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Ventnor, :—"For many years I have in private practice, exclusively prescribed the Cod Lever Oil of Dr. de Jongh, for a large and intimate experience of its superiority as a remedial agent in appropriate cases to other Cod Liver Oils ignorantly lauded on account of their compartive tastelessness and lightness of colour. More recently I have had, in the Royal National Hospital for Consumption here, an opportunity of instituting more extensive and systematic comparison, and I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumeus Disease, Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that Dr. de Jongh's Oil was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit Dr. de Jongh's Oil is now the only Cod Liver Oil used in the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists. druggists and store-keeprs. Sole Consigness, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn London.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the following books and pamphlets:

1. Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for the eleven months, April 1886 to February, 1887.
2. Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the month of May 1887 and two months, 1st April to 31st May 1887.
2½. Army Circulars, India for March, April, May and June, 1887.
3. Concord—A Monthly Review—Edited by Kali Charan Bannerjee Calcutta VOL. I. NO. VI. June 1887.
4. The Voice of India, Bombay, Vol. V. No. VI. June 1887.
5. The Theosophist—A Magazine of Oriental Philosophy. Art, Literature and Occultism, conducted by H. P. Blavatsky Madras Vol. VIII. No. 94—July, 1887,
6. The Indian Trumpet, Bombay vol. II. No. VII. July, 1887.
7. Journal of the East India Association London, Vol XIX. for May, 1887.
8. The Mahabharata, translated into English by Protap chunder Roy, Udyoga Parva, Part XXXII.
9. Rules of the India Club, Calcutta.
10. Maharajni Yash-Varnan, or "Narrative of Queen Empress Glory," in Sanskrit.
11. Selected Specimens of Modern Printing Types, Harried and sons, London.
12. Shome's Paper, or Is it expedient to Abolish Infant Marriage by Legislation by Joy Gobind Shome.
13. Opinions of Medical men on the desirability of establishing a Native Sanitarium and Convalescent, House at Darjeeling.
14. Nanabisyak Prabandha, Prathama Bhaga—Essays on various subjects, first part—by Denonath Banerjee. Calcutta.
15. Mahanirbana tantram in Sanskrit from first to seven by Behari Lal Sirkar.
16. Ditto in Bengali by Ditto.
17. Ramayana Adikanda in Sanskrit by Behari Lal Sirkar
18. Ditto in Bengali by Ditto,
19. Manusanhita first chapter in Sanskrit by Behari Lal Sirkar.
20. Ditto in Bengali by Ditto.
21. Attrisanhita Part I in Sanskrit by Behari Lal Sirkar.
22. Ditto in Bengali by Ditto.
23. Srimathbhagabatam Prathama Skundhya in Sanskrit by. Behari Lal Sirkar.
24. Ditto in Bengali by Ditto.
25. Bishnupuranam I & II Parts in Sanskrit by Behari Lal Sirkar.
26. Ditto Part in Bengali by Ditto.
27. Adhyana—monthly Bengali Journal—V. I. No. 3 for Jaistha 1294.
28. Byesaik-Tatto—monthly. Journal in Bengali. Vol. II. No. 1.

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Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*17th August, 1887.*

GENERAL.—Babu Durga Churn Ghose, Sub-Deputy Collector, Chittagong, is vested with the powers of a Deputy Collector under Regulation IX of 1883.

Moulive Syed Wajid Hossein, Special Butwara Deputy Collector, Mozufferpore, is transferred to Patna.

Moulvi Majibar Rahaman, Social Butwara Deputy Collector. Patna, is trasferred to Mozufferpore.

Babu Bunghsidhur Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Murshidabad is allowed leave for two months, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 10th instant,

Babu Dwaka Nath Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the sudder station of the District of Morshidabad, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Bungsihdhur Roy, until further orders.

In modification of the order of the 1st ultimo. Babu Rakbal Dass Haldar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector is allowed furlough from the 8th July last to the 20th December next, inclusive under section 132, Chapter X of the Civil Leave Code.

Babu Nilkant Sarkar, Assistant Magistrate and Collector Pubna, is vested with the powers of a Deputy Collector.

Mr. G. E. Manisty officiating Magistrate and Collector Shahadabad, acted in the first grade of Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector from the forenoon of the 7th to the afternoon of the 26th April 1887, and from the forenoon of the 27th June to the afternoon of the 5th July 1887.

Mr. W. M. Clay, Magistrate and Collector, Khulna, is allowed furlough for one year under section 50 chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 28th October 1887, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Babu Umesh Chunder Sen, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dacca, is transferred to the sudder station of the District of Murshidabad.

Babu Abinash Chunder Sen, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Murshidabad, is transferred to the sudder station of the District of Dacca.

Mr. J. L. Herald, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Baraset, 24-Pergunahs, is transferred to Nuddea, and is appointed to have charge of the Meherpore Sub-Division of that District.

Babu Tariny Kumar Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunahs, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Baraset Sub-Division of that District.

Mr. G. Toynbee, Magistrate and Collector, Hughly, is allowed leave for two months and one day, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 3rd September next.

Mr. C. P. Caspersz, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bhaugulpore, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Hughly during the absence on leave, of Mr. G. Toynbee or until further orders.

Mr. E. W. Collin, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector Mozufferpore, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Howrah, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr E. V. Westmacott, or until further orders.

Mr. H. Luson, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Meherpore Nuddea, is transferred to the sudder station of the District of Mozufferpore.

Mr. W. H. M. Gun, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Noakholly, is allowed leave for two months and twenty-nine days, under the note to rule 2, section 73 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 4th proximo.

Mr. G. W. Place, Officiating Judicial Commissioner; Chota Nagpore, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Noakholly, during the absence, on leave of Mr. W. H. M. Gun, or until further orders.

Mr. W. O Reily, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mongyr, is allowed leave for two months and twenty-one days, under section 72 of the civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved by Babu Shama Churn Mitter.

Babu Hurri Narain Bannerji, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Jahanabad, Hughly is appointed to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the fourth grade, but will continue to be employed, until further orders, as a Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector of the third grade.

This cancels the order of the 5th July 1887, appointing Babu Boshi Mohun Taluodar to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the fourth grade.

Mr. H. J. Molntosh, Assistant Magistrate and Collector Burdwan, is vested with the powers of a Deputy Collector.

Babu Gopi Mohun Ghose, Khas Tehsildar, Satkania, Chittagong, is allowed leave for one month and thirteen days, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Babu Sri Nath Bhudder, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chittagong, was on leave for fifteen days from the 9th to the 23rd April 1887 inclusive under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—Babu Sarat Chunder Bose, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Contai, Midnapore, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Under section 3, Act 111 of 1880, Mr. A. Rattray, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Darjiling, is vested with the powers of the first class within the limits of the Cantonment of Jellapahar, in the District of Darjiling.

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1. Khambaj.
2. Jangala Multan.
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5. Jhinjhit Khambaj.
6. Pilu Barana.
7. Gaura Saranga.
8. Lucknow Thoongri.

Cash Price, Rs. 250-0.

Musical Box with Drum and Sitar Accompaniment.

1. Khambaj.
2. Jangala Multan.
3. Lalit.
4. Kirtun.
5. Jhinjhit Khambaj.
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7. Gaura Saranga.
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31st December, 1886.

BONUS.—A Reversionary Bonus for Policy-holders has been declared of 30 Shillings per cent. on participating Policies to above date.

DIVIDEND.—A dividend of 13½ per cent. to Shareholders, and

RESERVE FUND—has been credited with an additional sum of **£12,103.**

These items will absorb the sum of **£56,668**, the surplus found by the Company's Actuaries in the Life Fund as at 31st December, 1886.

Bonus Warrants, Dividend Remittances and Reports for the past year will be forwarded on receipt from England.

A. B. ANTRAM.
Manager.

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THE

STANDARD.

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ANNUAL REVENUE	£880,000
BONUS DISTRIBUTED TO ASSURERS	£3,500,000

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Security.—Security is the first point to be considered by Assurers, and no Life Office can surpass the *STANDARD* in this respect.

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GEO. L. KEMP,
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Do. Pekoe Souchong	...	„	0	10 0
Do. Souchong	...	„	0	8 6
Our Specialite "Campoi"	...	„	0	7 0

In Quarter lb. Tins.

Finest Flowery Orange Pekoe	...	Re.	0	7 6
Do. Pekoe	...	„	0	6 0
Do. Pekoe Souchong	...	„	0	5 0
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Our teas have been so long established and have always met with such universal approbation that it is hardly necessary to say the quality is *First class* and the prices are as moderate as *best* quality will permit.

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4 Rawdon Street.

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LOCAL.

REJOINDER TO MESSRS. ELIOT AND PEDLER'S REPLY REGARDING THEIR SCHEME FOR THE REORGANIZATION OF THE PRESIDENCY COLLEGE.

8 *Maniktollah, Calcutta, August* 20, 1887.

DEAR MESSRS. ELIOT AND PEDLER,

I feel deeply obliged to you for the kindness and courtesy with which you have noticed my review of your 'Note on the Establishment of a Teaching University in Calcutta.' It is highly gratifying to me to have to carry on discussion in the spirit and temper which characterise your letter; they disarm all captious opposition, and greatly promote the elucidation of truth. The subject under discussion is a very comprehensive one, and the side issues involved are exceedingly intricate, depending as they do upon data which are not all accessible to us. Our standpoints, moreover, are very different. I see things from a position which is, in many respects, the reverse of what you occupy; but I cannot flatter myself with the idea that I have got the whole of the right side before me. If, as a native, I know more of the circumstances and wants of my countrymen than you do, you have the high advantage over me of superior experience in matters educational, and a lifelong devotion to the subject. In carrying on the discussion, therefore, I have no polemical object in view. My wish is a very modest one: it is to place before you and those of our European friends who take an interest in our education, a clear, concise, unvarnished statement of our side of the case, in order that you may be enabled to devise something which will meet our requirements. I hope only that by the attrition of discordant opinions light may be evolved in perfect purity. I regret that in this attempt I am obliged to assume the position of a disputant; but I believe you will not attribute to me any contentious spirit, which I most emphatically disavow. Nothing will grieve me more than to know that I have given you any cause of offence. It was at your request that I entered into the discussion, and I now keep it up only with a view rather to explain myself than to criticise. I know well the disadvantage I labour under, but I believe that you wish to have my honest opinion, mistaken though it be.

2. You will notice that the subject of discussion has been somewhat changed. Your first paper was headed, '*Note on the Establishment of a Teaching University in Calcutta*,' and I wrote up to it. You have now changed your ground so far as to limit your scheme to the '*Reorganization of the Presidency College*,' and this makes many of my former remarks superfluous, or uncalled for. True, you did in your first note direct your attention principally to the improvement of the Presidency College; but with the heading of your Note before me I had to take notice of many things which might have been left aside. Even now the primary object of a teaching University has not been altogether abandoned, and I therefore find it necessary to refer to the differentiæ between a teaching and an examining University more at length than I should have liked.

3. With a view to facilitate reference I have taken the liberty to number the paragraphs of your reply, for which I hope to be excused.

4. Passing over the first four paragraphs, which call for no remark, I come to para. 5, in which you dwell on the importance of scientific education. I entirely agree with you on the subject. I can assure you that I feel as earnestly as you do about the necessity of a wider diffusion in my country of science than what obtains at present. It is a *sine qua non*. Without it my nation cannot rise in the scale of civilization. In so far there is no difference between you and me, and this remark applies equally to literary education. The question—the only question—at issue is as to the means by which this object can be attained; and, in this respect, I regret, I differ very much from you.

5. The first general principle you enunciate is that 'it is not an encouraging sign when the Government has to initiate and foster education except in the earlier stages.' You add: 'hence we are by no means such ardent admirers of Government Colleges as you appear to be, and are glad to see independent institutions, such as the Metropolitan Institution, springing up and flourishing. It was from the same belief that we commenced our note by suggesting that the establishment of a teaching University in Calcutta in its most complete form should be due to the efforts of the more intelligent part of the community itself, and be based on a feeling of the necessity of higher education for the development of the intellect of the country.' Believe me, I equally desire this self-help, and I would hail with the greatest joy the day when my countrymen will be able to think and act for themselves, and seek no help from outside. I feel convinced, however, that the time for the consummation of so desirable an end has not yet arrived in India. I must add that I take a very different view of the duty of Government in this connexion from what you appear to do. You seem to place Government in opposition to the people; I take Government to be the embodiment of the executive powers of the people. A perfect government is that which is appointed to conduct those duties which the people of a country cannot, severally and individually, accomplish in a satisfactory way. The people severally cannot protect themselves from foreign aggression, from wrong-doers among them, from law-breakers, and they appoint a body of men, calling it the Government, to organise the army, the judiciary, and the Police. In the same way, joint action is needed for the management of postal work, imperial roads, and the like, and the representatives of the people constituting the Government have charge of them, the people defraying the cost thereof in the form of revenue. True, our Government is a foreign one, which has acquired its power by conquest and political arrangement; but it has never abandoned the cardinal theory of what constitutes an honest Government, and therefore we need not take the local accidental fact into consideration. It is an unpleasant theme, too, to dilate upon on the part of one who belongs to the subject race; but it is not necessary for me.

6. Your position is that it is the duty of Government to look after primary education but not higher education, and this I object to. I must confess that I cannot accept the case in this form. I know of no principle of action which would justify this division of work. There is no question about cost; it must come from the people, either as a tax, or as a subscription. It may be all very well for our enemies to twit my countrymen by calling them receivers of eleemosynary education; but as I am sure you will do nothing of the kind I need not wait to refute the charge as scandalously false. Every pice spent by Government on education in Bengal is drawn from the revenue contributed by the people, and the benefits they derive from it in the way of education is as much theirs by right as the benefit they get from the maintenance of the Postal or any other department of Government. The only question at issue is, whether the educational department should be conducted by the people themselves or through Government; and it is not difficult to answer it offhand. A vast system of popular education designed for a community of 65 millions, composed of divers nationalities in very different states of civilization, and professing different and discordant systems of religion, cannot be conducted efficiently by the people themselves. It must be done by Government. This principle has been admitted in every part of the civilized world, and I would not have referred to it at all but to put in a word of protest. In some official documents I have met with the statement, that the Government undertakes this duty because the masses are too poor to help themselves. This is totally and radically a false theory. The Government is not a benevolent institution, bringing money from outside of India to help the poor in this country. It does, in this respect as in all others, accomplish with the people's money what the people severally and disunitedly could not do for themselves. If this be the right theory, and I feel sure you will admit it is, we have to enquire, what is there in higher education which makes it better adapted for private than Government management? A united community, members of one nation, and professing one religion, might undertake, without the co-operation of Government, to maintain a national system of higher education; but disunited by discordant sectarianism, unsympathetic caste distinctions, and mutual jealousy, it is simply impossible. I cannot illustrate this point better than by reference to the two universities maintained by the Government of Great Britain in Ireland. The Protestants there will not attend Catholic Colleges, and the Catholics will have nothing to do with the Protestant institutions, and so the Government has to provide separately for the two sects. In India, instead of two, you have to deal with scores of sects, and the necessity for Government co-operation becomes imperative. In Calcutta, you have to provide separately for the Protestant, Roman Catholic, Muhammadan, and Hindu communities, and as the different communities are not, numerically or financially, equal, the measure of aid given varies, and must vary according to circumstances. The Protestant institutions receive the largest amount of aid, and the Government is accused of partiality on that account. Let State aid be withdrawn as the inevitable consequence of the principle you advocate, and all the weaker communities would at once go to the wall. To be true to your principle you would have to recognise this catastrophe as fit and proper.

7. You might tell me that you do not denounce the Government Colleges as wrong, in so many words, but only take the system to be a "not encouraging" one. I do not, I must frankly confess, think so. That which is "not encouraging" is not good, and that which is not good is more or less bad. Government aid is by no means bad, and it has been found to be imperatively necessary in every part of Europe. There is not a system of national higher education in any country which is not maintained, either entirely or very largely, by Government. A college here or a college there may be an exception, but its presence or absence does not materially affect the state of education in the country. What would be the fate of higher education in Ireland without Government grants? The Dublin University is a State institution, and the Maynooth Colleges are largely subsidised. Take the State grants away from the Edinburgh, the Glasgow, the St. Andrews, and the Aberdeen Universities, and you will throw modern Athens a couple of centuries behindhand. To a considerable extent the same effect would follow if the Regius Professorships, the royal grants, the Deaneries and other church preferments, the special privileges of printing, and the royal gifts of lands which Cambridge and Oxford now enjoy, be taken away; and the London University would cease to exist if the £5,000 it receives from Government were withdrawn from it. The total amount of money given in Great Britain and Ireland for higher education for a population of about thirty-six millions exceeds half a million of money, or nearly seventy lakhs of Rupees, while the 65 millions of Bengal receive barely three lakhs and fifteen thousand Rupees!! The figures as regards France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy and Russia are even more startling than in Great Britain; but I shall not spin out this letter by reciting them. The facts I have now set before you, will, I venture to think, convince you of the necessity of State help. It is gratifying to me to note that our University is self-supporting, and needs no Government subsidy. Our condition is also highly encouraging and not 'discouraging,' as you fancy.

8. The state of our country is such that at present higher education cannot be maintained in an efficient state without Government co-operation. Early in this century, long before Government thought of high education, on the English model, for the Bengalis, our people subscribed a million of rupees and got up the Hindu College, but its counsels were, owing to various causes, divided, its capital was allowed to be lost by the failure of a mercantile firm, and it was brought down to such a state of inefficiency, that it had to be made over to the then Committee of Public Instruction for preservation. It now exists as the Hindu School, and it entails very little loss to Government. For some time it yielded a surplus. Only ten years ago a pupil of mine, the late Raja Pramathanath Roy, paid a lakh and fifty thousand Rupees for a College in his native district, but so difficult was it to get up there a competent board of managers that the College had to be made over to the custody of the Education Department. Such is the case in most districts of the Bengal Lieutenant-Governorship, and the choice thus lies between Government management and no college, and I find no difficulty in making my selection. You twit me for being "an admirer of Government Colleges," and well you may; but I feel that if I joined you in your crusade for the destruction of Government Colleges I should have to behold my countrymen doing without Colleges.

9. I have already shown that it is the duty of Government to do everything for the people which they cannot do for themselves, and that as they cannot organise an efficient system of national education in its higher branches, it is the imperative duty of Government to provide the needful. I do not think you will take exception to this conclusion. Apart, however, from this broad general principle, it would be easy to show, on narrow utilitarian principles, that it is to the advantage of Government that it should maintain the Bengal Colleges for higher education. About the close of the last century the Government found considerable difficulty in obtaining competent Muhammadan law-officers for the mufassil courts, and it established a Madrassa for the training of such officers. Early in this century the education of the great bulk of the Civil Servants was painfully defective, and it at once established the Haileybury College in England and the College of Fort William in Bengal, and the two together cost a great deal more than what all our Colleges put together now do. At a much later date the necessity of obtaining competent Civil Engineers led to the establishment of the Cooper's Hill College which cost three times as much as the Presidency College. Now that the Hailey-

bury College is abolished, selected Civil Servants are sent to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge at a cost of £150 per each candidate. If you take the average number of selected candidates at 45 per annum, and multiply that figure by 2 to provide for the period they are allowed to remain at College, the annual cost for them would come up to 1,35,000 rupees at 2 shillings per rupee : the actual cost is over a lakh and fifty thousand Rupees or five times over the amount disbursed on account of the Presidency College. Now the demand for well-educated, well-trained Bengali officers for the Judicial, Educational and other departments of the Government service is even greater than what is felt for the Civil, Engineering, Forest and other Departments, and it is to the interest of Government for its own service to keep up the Colleges in the most efficient state possible. The more efficient the Colleges are, the better and more abundant will be the supply of useful officers. Thus, on every ground of general principle and utility, it is proper for the Government to keep up the Colleges in good working order, and not to let them run into decay or abolish them.

10. The remarks you have made in your paragraphs 6, 7 and 8, on the importance of Technical Education and the working of the London Technical Institute, are highly interesting ; but I cannot notice them here. They serve to divert public attention from the main question at issue, and appear to me to be, to a certain extent, irrelevant. Your scheme does not include technical education, and if I notice the details of that education I shall get out of my immediate track. The subject is so comprehensive that it would require many long letters to discuss it fully.

11. The reforms you suggest in your paragraphs 9 to 13 are mostly such as can be carried out by you with the sanction of the Director of Public Instruction, without any reference to the Calcutta University. I am entirely in favor of practical as opposed to theoretical education in science, and have never in the course of a long life, during which I have often taken part in educational discussions, said any thing against it. But I should say that I cannot accept the scheme in the form you have put it before me.

12. Among the advantages of your plan, you notice that the Professors could be utilized as examiners. But I fail to perceive the force of this statement. Most of the Professors are now so employed. If I be not mistaken, both of you have been employed as examiners ever since you joined the Presidency College, and your opinions have been paramount in the decision of all questions of routine, manner of teaching, determination of the course of study, selection of text-books, &c., and nothing more is proposed in your scheme. This is the legitimate right and privilege of the Professors, and I do not in any way grudge it. But I hold the duties aforesaid should not rest *exclusively* with the Professors, and you seem to think they should (though you have not openly said as much). It is, I believe, much more beneficial to have outside opinion to co-operate with that of the Professors. In the matter of examination this is particularly needed. I dwelt at some length in my last letter on this subject, and pointed out the charges of partiality hurled against our examiners; but you have not thought fit to take any notice of them. With a young institution, like our University, dealing with a large number of Colleges spread over a tract of country four or five times as large as Great Britain and placed under different and independent Governments, it is of the utmost importance that we should take every possible care to prevent discredit ; but you overlook the subject entirely. You have not urged that outside examiners are impracticable. I know we can easily avail ourselves of their services, and I see no reason why you should object to them. Take for instance the two subjects with which you are most interested—Chemistry and Physics. You really do not think that a chemist from the Mint or the Engineering College, or a physicist from the Meteorological Department would be prejudicial to the interest of our Colleges. I should be sorry indeed if my remarks under this head should be interpreted to imply any want of confidence in the rectitude and judgment of our Professors. I harbour not the slightest suspicion on the subject ; but in the conduct of the affairs of this world it is well to carefully guard against the possibility of evil.

13. The experiment of entrusting the professors of a University or College with the power of granting degrees has been often tried, and generally found to fail. You know well that in some parts of the United States degrees may be purchased. In Great Britain the degrees of the different Universities are of very different value, though put forth under the same name. The same is the case in Germany. In India we have two systems current as regards Sanskrit learning. In the North West and, I believe, also in the Western Presidency, examining bodies independent of the teaching professors are empowered to grant degrees or titles, and the result is that few titles above Sastris are met with. The Tol-keepers in Bengal are not subject to this rule ; they teach as well as grant titles, and the number of 'five mouths of Nyaya learning' (*Nyayapanchanana*), 'four hands of wisdom' (*Chaturbhuja*), 'oceans of learning' (*Vidyasagara*), 'lords of the language of learning' (*Vidyavagisa*), 'crest jewels of law' (*Smartasiromoni*), 'jewels of Nyaya' (*Nyayaratna*,) and other highflown and fantastic titles are as abundant as blackberries in season. Once a cook, scarcely able to write, dismissed by my father, went to the nearest Tol, and by dint of giving a good feast, earned the title of Vidyavagisa in six weeks. Your plan may not lead to anything quite so bad ; but with Universities multiplied manifold in India degrees cannot but degenerate into a state which would be far from desirable.

14. I am glad to notice that you 'believe the Calcutta University is useful as an examining body, and that, on the whole, it is the most efficient of the five examining bodies called Universities, that have been established in India.' I am not in a position to judge of the comparative merits of the five ; but, connected as I am with the Calcutta institution, I am delighted to see it praised.

15. As to its being misnamed a University, we have followed the example of the most learned people in England, and shall stand under their ægis. In the days of the Romans, from whom we derive the term university, it did not mean an educational institution. It simply meant a guild, society, corpus, or company, and Universities of bakers, farmers of the revenue, scribiæ and others were well-known, and an examining body now-a-days may well designate itself by that word. It was not until the middle of the 12th century that Pope Innocent III. first used it to imply a college, and any change that may have since been introduced does not destroy the original meaning of the word.

16. My use of the phrase 'the most learned people in England,' you will doubtless resent. Adverting to the phrase 'the foremost thinkers' which I used in my last letter, you say (para. 15) with reference to Lord Brougham and his associates who established the London University : 'if you had said the most prominent talkers of fifty years ago we might agree with you.' Converted into vulgar colloquial language most 'prominent talkers' would stand for 'windbags' or 'blown bladders' or 'all talk and no performance.' Surely you do not mean this. Lord Brougham and his associates did more to promote the spread of useful knowledge in England than any body has done since ; they set the example, and others have followed it, and for that the pioneers deserve to be remembered with every feeling of respect. You clench your argument against Lord Brougham by saying that 'he appealed to Newton's Corpuscular Theory of Light as he would to an old legal precedent, to be quoted but not disputed. He argued with exhaustless eloquence in favor of that theory, but lost his case. For, as you may know, the chief recollection of him in the world of science is that he used all his powers of ridicule and sarcasm and the influence of his high position to cast discredit upon the researches of Dr. Thomas Young, the predecessor of Dr. Tyndall in one of the Professorships at the Royal Institution. . . . This he did so effectually as to compel Dr. Young to discontinue his researches, the first which threw doubt on Newton's Corpuscular Theory, and which suggested and almost established the Undulatory Theory.' All this may be quite true ; but it goes much further than you could wish it should. If Lord Brougham was wrong in defending the Corpuscular Theory, Newton was more so in originating it, and would you on that account knock Newton down from his pedestal and set up in his place Dr. Young, whom you take care and do well to describe by saying he was 'a predecessor of Dr. Tyndall'? This is indeed too bad. You know well that science is daily progressing, and the theories formed in one age cannot always be true in a following age. Many of the theories of the last century and even of the beginning of this century, have now been found to be untenable ; but that fact does not in any way destroy the credit of those who acted as our pioneers. It is only by the attrition of different theories that we can hope to arrive at truth. Take for instance the theory of the allotropic condition of oxygen. It will, probably at an early day, lead to oxygen being recognized as a compound body. When this is done, would you discredit those who have hitherto held it to be a simple body? Again at one time, carbon dioxide was recognised to be a permanent gas. It has since been reduced to a liquid, and even to a solid, state, but the scientific world has not on that account denounced as humbugs those who first discovered it and took it to be a permanent gas. It is within the range of possibility that we may some day have hydrogen or oxygen reduced to a liquid form.

17. The associates of Lord Brougham in the establishment of the London University, you dispose off summarily as 'prominent talkers.' The men you so dismiss were Sir George Airy, the Astronomer Royal ; T. Arnold, the great scholar and educationist ; J. Austin, the Jurist ; Dr. Brande, the Chemist ; Michael Farraday, the Physicist ; J. W. Lubbock, the naturalist ; Dr. Quain, the anatomist; Mill, the Metaphysician; and Grote, the ablest and most philosophical historian England has produced in this century. Are all these men 'great talkers' or windbags or blown bladders, and nothing more? Verily, your remark is too sweeping. I believe it has fallen *currente calamo*, and you do not wish me to accept it as your deliberate opinion. In this connexion you have indulged in a gentle titilatory, kindly-meant, jocative fillip which has caused me much amusement. With a keen eye to my old habit of delving into antiquity, you remark 'battle axes and clubs are undoubtedly weapons of great antiquarian interest, but an army provided with these imposing weapons would fare badly against one with repeating rifles and machine guns. The same is true in education.' The bit is unquestionably neat, and well delivered ; but it has fallen on a stone celt. Admitting to the full, and none can deny it, that the difference between 1837 and 1887 is great, and that the forms, methods, and appliances of education have greatly improved during the last fifty years, I demur to the correctness of the comparison. The difference between the rifles of 1837, and the Martini Henris of today is not so great as between clubs and repeating rifles, nor were the men of those days barbarians compared to our heroes. The yielders of celts, the Mills and Grotes of those days, were as well able to hold their own as any rifle-holder of the present time. You certainly have some who are equal to the best of the last generation, but few their superior. Neither has Froude out-shone Grote, nor Spencer, Mill. Tyndall has certainly surpassed Faraday in party polemics and biting sarcasms ; but he has yet to fight long before he takes the belt from his last generation opponent.

18. You have given me a quotation from a letter from a correspondent whom you do not name, to prove that the London University is on its last leg. Permit me to meet it by a citation from a recent speech of Lord Reay. Speaking of the good deeds of the Queen during her reign, the Governor of Bombay said the other day : 'That is why the Americans and Australians send their sons to Oxford, Cambridge, Eton, and Harrow, and, I may add, will eventually send them to the University of London, which must become the future great centre of the intellectual activity of the Anglo Saxon race.' Of course this will not more influence you than your quotation does me. In either case it is the expression of individual opinion and no more.

19. I am well aware of the agitation that has been of late got up against the London University. But I look upon it as a captious selfish, move ; not worthy of the smallest consideration. The University College, London, was the first applicant for a charter ; but it failed, and as a disappointed candidate, it has been always inimical to the London University. Oxford and Cambridge were the greatest opponents of the London University from a fit of fear that it would affect their prosperity, and King's College and the authorities of certain hospitals in London have put themselves forward, not with any avowed object of knocking down the London University but with a view to get up a University where the authorities of the different Colleges and medical schools concerned may have exclusive authority in every respect including the power of granting degrees. In the London University the ablest men of every denomination and branch of knowledge are selected, irrespective of their academic connexion, to form the Senate, and the opponents of that University, the professors of the institutions concerned, desire to have the thing all to themselves. In a recent article in the *Hindoo Patriot* (July 11), I have pointed this out at length. I need not go over the ground again. I should, however, say that the attempt is wicked and scandalous. I may add that should Her Majesty the Queen grant to the full

the prayer of the memorial lately laid before her, it would result, in another University in London, but not in the abolition of the existing one. It is observable, too, that the new University will not be a teaching University, nor an examining University, but a degree-granting University. The plan proposed is that the King's College, and the University College, the seven medical schools attached to certain London hospitals, and the Inns of Courts should each hold its own separate examination, and recommend the granting of degrees which they are severally to specify, and the Senate is to carry out the recommendation without being allowed any discretion. Let us change the venue, and suppose that the different affiliated colleges of Bengal had the power to hold each its separate examination and forward lists of those to whom it wants particular degrees to be given, would you like the Calcutta University to act up to such recommendations. What would you think of the value of the examinations and of the degrees given under such circumstances? And this is what the memorialists want.

20. I have already in my last letter expressed my ideas of teaching Universities and have nothing new to add. I cannot divest myself of the idea that as regards teaching the line of distinction attempted to be drawn between a teaching University and a College is a mere juggle of words—a distinction without a difference. A teaching University can teach nothing which a College cannot. A College may have its teaching staff, Library, Laboratory, lecture-halls and workshops quite as complete as any University existing on the face of the earth, and still remain a College, and a University may be deficient in all these respects, and yet continue a University. Take an instance. Clare College is a college, though it is infinitely superior in every respect to the Punjab University, and yet the College is a College and the University a University. The difference lies in the power of granting degrees, and in the cases of the larger Universities in having affiliated institutions. Now, if any large University engages itself in actual teaching of the different subjects in a university course, it reduces itself to the position of a rival, and cannot work impartially. If it does not, it becomes an examining and degree-granting institution which you stoutly denounce. You will doubtless deny my position by appealing to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge; but if you look deeply into the matter you will find that those two renowned Universities are in no way teaching bodies. They have no separate arrangement of their own for the teaching of a complete college course; no teachers, no classes, no pupils. True, they have special chairs for which they pay out of the University chest; but that does not alter their character. The chairs are designed not for any special course of the University concerned, but for the benefit of the students of the Colleges affiliated to it You have a parallel case in the Calcutta University in the Tagore Law Lecturership. You may have a dozen, a score, or more lecturerships of the same kind, adding all the necessary laboratory, workshops and other means and appliances, and yet the Calcutta University will remain an examining and not become a teaching body; and this is exactly the case with Oxford and Cambridge. You will perhaps denounce this line of argument, as you have done another, as mere logical legerdemain; but the facts cannot be gainsaid.

21. I am aware that more than one high officer of State have expressed a wish that we should have more lecturerships than what we have now, and you might say that your ultimate object is to secure such lectureships. But this is neither desirable nor practical. Oxford has all its affiliated colleges situated within its cab radius, and it is easy for the students of the different colleges to attend the lecturers in the University lecture rooms. It saves the different colleges the expense of having separate lecturers, and the lecturers are enabled readily to get up large and paying classes. This is also the case with Cambridge. But this cannot be done in Calcutta with any pretence to impartiality. Our affiliated Colleges are spread over a wide area, and we cannot hope to get students from Ceylon, Burmah, Assam, Benares and Oudh to attend our University classes. If you say let the Calcutta Colleges alone benefit, it would not be fair and impartial. The money contributed by the students of all the affiliated Colleges would be disbursed for the benefit of a few. This difficulty has given rise to the desire for multiplying Universities. But even with Oudh, Benares and Allahabad cut off, the area would remain too large for University lectures.

22. I am surprised to find you assert and that "without fear of contradiction" that the influence of the University 'has not been altogether satisfactory;' that 'it is certainly the opinion of many professors and teachers and also of men outside the Government Education Department who view education probably from a different standpoint from ourselves that the students attend the colleges merely to prepare for and pass University examinations, and that the teaching of the colleges has to be subordinated entirely to the requirements of preparation for the University Examination.' You add that students are not taught English, for example; they are simply prepared to pass the subject of examination for English. Elsewhere you say, 'the ill health of students to which you refer is not due to the amount of brain work and thought that the course demands, but to the pernicious influence of the examinations. It is neither the student, nor even that *'bete noir'* the Education Department, that is mainly in fault, it is the Calcutta University itself that is the head and front of the offending. I would have gladly avoided discussion uender this head; but since you press it the necessity arises to enquire into the cause of the evil. The University as a corporation may be denounced without fear of giving offence to any individual. and the fashion is to denounce red-tape, departmental influence, system and the like, when ever it is inconvenient to name individuals. It serves as a buffer and you raise it for that purpose. The business with me, however, is different. I have to ascertain where the fault lies—and then try to cure it, and the result of my enquiry is that the fault, if there be any, rests with our Professors. The 'influence of the University' is but another name for the influence of the Professors. It is they who organise schemes, lay down courses, select text-books, teach, and examine in the way they think best. The non-educational members of the University are mere buffers or duffers, whichever you like to call them; they invariably follow, sometimes against their conviction, the lead of the Professors, and if mistakes arise the blame should rest entirely with the Professors. I have been connected with the University for now a quarter of a century, and I have watched its proceedings with great diligence, and I can unhesitatingly, 'without any fear of contradiction,' affirm that during the whole of this period the influence of the Professors has been paramount in its counsels. They are the principal and leading members of the Faculty of Arts, and they are the examiners; and if there is to be any blame it should go to them. Doubtless the influence of the Director of Public Instruction has always been great, but he acts as the mouth-piece and representative of the Professors, and it would be unfair to single him out. I feel greatly pained to make these remarks, and beg earnestly to be understood that I confine myself to facts. It is the farthest from my wish to be offensive, and I assure you in all sincerity that I mean nothing personal.

23. In your paragraphs 20 to 22 you advert to the hardship of insisting upon at least two years' study in every case. This is a fair complaint, and I have already, in my last letter, expressed my readiness to see it changed, though, as at present advised, I do not think that the course fixed for the F. A. or the B. A. is such as can be fairly mastered in one year. There may be, as I said, a few Admirable Crichtons, and I have no objection to let them have the benefit of a shorter term.

24. I shall not deny that the number of men of science has increased greatly since 1837. It is also certain that the means and appliances of science teaching have multiplied manifold of late. The account you have given in your para. 15 of the many Colleges now working to promote the study of science leaves no room for doubt on the subject, and, I believe, no intelligent man has ever for a moment doubted the fact. But you must permit me to observe that science alone does not constitute the sum of academic knowledge; theHumanities at one time constituted the best part of that knowledge, and even now hold a higher position than science. Let us suppose the two to be of equal importance—two hand-maidens who serve the cause of knowledge with coordinate diligence; still we cannot overlook one of them. And as no great advance has been made of late in the mode of teaching the Humanities, the total advance made in the art of pedagogy is nothing so marked as you would indicate by calling one the age of clubs and battle axes, and the other that of repeating rifles. I am probably mistaken, but the tone of your letter suggests to me the idea that you take science to be the only object of education, and hence I fail to follow you so closely as I should like to do. We require both science and the Humanities, and no scheme of education can be beneficial which would give undue preference to the one at the expense of the other. We should treat both with equal regard, or we must be prepared to face failure. I say, with equal regard,' and I mean it; but I must not shut my eyes to the fact that for some time yet to come science will not meet with the same welcome from our students as her more charming sister. You are quite right in saying that the resources of this country will never be made available for our use until scientific knowledge is brought to bear upon them; but you seem to overlook that the first requirements for the purpose are capital and demand for scientific work, and as long as those requirements are not supplied science can do nothing. It would amount to a retroversion of the first principle of Political Economy, if scientific men could create a want for scientific work. The economic law about demand and supply is all but incontrovertible; generally speaking, you cannot profitably produce a supply in the hope of creating a demand. A Sam Slick might produce a cheap clock, the fruit of his own labour, and distribute it gratis in the hope of creating a demand. But capital in any larger amount will never face such a risk. It may be all very well in theory to talk of learning for the sake of learning, but the world at large can not be made to appreciate the beauty of the aphorism. Even as in England more people go to schools of law and medicine than to those of theology, notwithstanding the existence of several rich Bishoprics and fat Deaneries, so will the people here prefer well-paying professions to ill-paying ones. You have a good illustration of this in the Cirencester agricultural scholarships. You may easily get up a complete laboratory and a staff of teachers for science; but you cannot be unaware of the fact, that Bengali students do not crowd the forms of your lecture rooms. In the practical science classes of the Science Association of Calcutta the usual number of attendance does not exceed a dozen. Do you wish for a compulsory law on the subject?

25. I am sorry to find that the summary of your proposals which I gave in the 6th para. of my letter is, in your opinion, not fair. You say that it did not represent adequately your suggestions or opinions and a large portion of my discussion is directed rather against the creations of my own brain than the suggestions of yours. In reply I beg to say that it was the furthest from my wish to misrepresent you, and that the charge of fabrication is not supportable in the face of the wording of your letter. It is possible that I have at times failed to catch the meaning of your words or the drift of your arguments, but, believe me, I am incapable of knowingly evolving things from my inner consciousness and attributing them to my antagonists for their discomfiture. If you will give me credit for nothing better, you will, I fancy, admit that I am worldly wise enough to perceive the suicidal effect of such a course. The charge, however, having been made I am bound to give a few explanations.

26. My summary made your first proposal to be 'the reduction of the period of the F.A., B.A., and M. A. courses to one academical year each, instead of the present two years.' You contradict this by saying 'we proposed that the complete course of lectures on each subject, for instance mathematics, should be gone through in

one year. They will be repeated in the following year, and any student, if he chooses, can go through the whole course once, twice, or thrice in as many years, which is virtually what is done at present; only in the second year of each period for the F. A. and B. A. it is called revision, which is less effective and more wearisome for both professor and student. There is therefore no limitation or reduction of course in the proper sense of the word.' When you wrote this you must have quite forgotten what you had written in your original scheme. Permit me to reproduce a few extracts thereform. On page 8, you said: 'The first change, then, that we would propose in the Presidency College would be that it should arrange its F. A., B. A., and M. A. FOR CLEVER STUDENTS ONLY' (i. e, those who can master the courses in one year each). 'Each course should be finished in one year, * * * and the course should be gone through once carefully by means of lectures, and there should be no revision, such as now takes up so much time, and is as wearisome to the Professor as to the students.' The words 'for clever students only' left room for doubt as to what you meant, and you emphasized your view by imposing the condition (p. 7) that if a student succeeded' (not otherwise) 'to permit such successful student to appear at the B. A. examination at the end of a further year with the *condition that they should take up an honor course*' (not otherwise); 'and if they passed the B. A. examination and obtained at least 50 per cent. of full marks in an honor subject, (not otherwise) 'they should be permitted to appear at the M. A. examination twelve months afterwards.' In the rules now in force there is no limiting condition. The advantage of this course you point out would be: 'this would diminish the work of tuition by one half in the F. A. and B. A. classes, as there would be only two and not four sets of classes, as at present.' Are these words in keeping with the explanation you have now given me? You would shut the College against all but CLEVER STUDENTS; you would have only one course of lectures; you would not permit any one to study who does not take up an honor subject; you will not permit any teaching for M. A. unless the student attains 50 per cent. of marks, and yet you tell me now that students may go on with the course for one, two, three, or more years. Does not this look very like an after thought? You probably had this idea in your mind when you first wrote out your scheme, but you did not give expression to it. And for this surely you do not wish to charge me with attributing to you the 'creations of my own brain.'

27. The second item of my summary runs thus: "the curtailment of the present courses to adapt them to the reduced time," and from this I drew the inference that you felt sure that most of the students cannot master the present F. A. and B. A. courses in one year, and you accordingly recommend to curtail 'the present courses to adapt them to the reduced time.' Commenting on this, you now say: 'the first half of the latter sentence certainly represents our opinion, and we should regret very much to see the courses reduced so as to enable the average and inferior students to pass in one year; we merely wish permission to appear after one year's study at college, and if he passed with considerable credit (that is, not merely scraped through) he might be granted the certificate or degree, and permitted to prepare for the next stage. But there is nothing whatever in our note which can be fairly construed into a suggestion to reduce the F. A. or B. A. courses. What we said was "these changes would probably require that the courses for the M. A. subjects should be curtailed to some extent and re-arranged."' The admission that my summary in this respect was right is enough for me. The objection to the inference is a matter of opinion, and to show that I was quite justified in drawing it. I need only draw your attention to the words CURTAILED TO SOME EXTENT. I gave no estimate of the amount of curtailment you would have. I said you felt the necessity of curtailment, and you admit it.

28. In your para. 27 you repudiate '*in toto*' the idea of closing the Presidency College to any one, whoever he may be, who wishes to attend the College lectures, and say that the 3rd item of my summary in which I had said 'the admission into College of none but students passing in the 1st and the 2nd divisions of the Entrance Examination, in other words to confine the college to 'clever students only,' is wrong. Your words are: 'Here, again, you evolve from our note what we are unable to find in it ourselves.' The 'again' is unfortunate; it refers to the two previous items which I have shown were no evolutions of mine, and the whole statement is flatly contradicted by the '*clever students only*' in the passage I have quoted above (para. 14.) Of course it might be said that that does not bar mere admission, but the conditions imposed leave the students no option in the matter. If they cannot comply with the requirements of the conditions they would naturally go where no such conditions exist. In other words, the bar is indirect and not direct, but it is quite as effectual; and it is no creation of mine.

29. You admit the correctness of the 4th and the 5th items of my summary and then, adverting to the 6th, that referring to the rates of the College fees, you say; 'Here again you have converted a particular into a general proposition.' As you have not accused me of 'converting a particular into a general proposition' in regard to the first five items, I fail to perceive the force of the 'Here again." I suppose you mean '*here is an instance where* &c..' Apart from it, you admit that you did recommend an increae, and that covers my position. The qualification '*slightly*,' which you italicise, is of no moment in the discussion, as I have nowhere said you did wish the fees to be *greatly* increased. Your words are,; 'It will thus be seen that without any practical increase of expenditure to Government or extension of the period of student life, clever and intelligent native students might have a higher training for two years, nearly equal to that of the European Universities. The fees might be raised *slightly*, and more liberal scholarships awarded to assist poorer students.' This is as general as the English language can make it, and if I failed to spy in it the meaning that the increase would refer only to M. A. classes, I am certainly not to be blamed. The arguments you put forward in favor of the enhancement are of no moment to me. I strongly object to learning being made dear, notwithstanding the adage you refer to about the association of cheapness and nastiness.

30. The 7th and the10th items of my summary you accept as correct, but, adverting to the 8th, you say that the Government has already accepted the proposal of abolishing two of the Colleges. This does no more prove the soundness of the recommendation than would the abolition of all education in the country as suggested by Mr. Jones, formerly Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, prove the heinousness of education. Since the necessity of high education is admitted by your original remark 'Hooghly and Krishnanagur are so near to Calcutta that, owing to railways &c., there appear to be *no special necessity for keeping up these colleges*,' appears to me as inconsistent. I need scarcely remind you that not keeping up a College is one thing, and making it over to the custody of another quite another, and you use the words 'keeping up' without any qualification.

31. I hope you will appreciate my motive in declining to discuss the proposal about a vacation of four months every year, for the higher Professors, in addition to the ordinary vacations of the College. I feel, the discussion, if it be fully and frankly carried out, would be exceedingly unpleasant, both to you and to me. In this connection you accuse me of 'a mathematical sleight of hand,' for reducing the period of the academic term you propose. You say: 'by eight months we mean eight months, neither more nor less.' This reminds me of the argument of certain Bengali ladies who in private indulge in money lending. If one of them lends money on the 28th of July and the debtor repays the loan on the 18th of August, she says, 'you borrowed the money in July; that is one month; and you pay your debt in August; that's another month; so you have to pay two months,' interest., If the debtor reminds her that by calculating the number of days from the date of the loan to that of liquidation the interest should be for less than a month, she says: 'Oh, I am a woman; I know nothing about dates. I know well enough that July and August make two months and not one., This argument is always found to be unanswerable. I have gone over my calculations again, and I can trace no flaw in them. But since you dislike the argument, I am ready to give it up, and substitute for it another. After deducting vacations, holidays, Sundays., &c., no professor can, lecturing twice a week, deliver more than 18 lectures, on any one subject in a term of one year, and as the duration of each lecture is one hour, I get a total of 18 hours. If so, I should like to ask your candid opinion as to how far it is possible to teach a student an entire course of physics within that time. I think it simply impossible. I was not a dull boy at College, but I took six months of daily instruction from Sir William Ohaugnessy, working constantly by his side as a laboratory assistant, to prepare myself for my first trial in the chemistry of the Gases and the Nonmetals. Many students may be more quick-witted than I was, but I cannot shake off the belief that 18 lectures in all would be totally inadequate.

32. And this brings me to the subject of cram. You tell me that 'cram is not synonymous with preparation for examinations' but you do not favor me with any definition of the line which separates cram from preparation. A late distinguished Vice-Chancellor, Sir Henry Maine, told us in one of his Convocation speeches, that cram was good, and defended it with his unrivalled eloquence. I was not convinced by his argument, and, I am sorry to confess, I am not much helped out of my difficulty by your exposition. The learning of the amount of Chemistry required for the B. A. course involves the learning of about 10000, jaw-breaking, outlandish, almost unintelligible technical terms and combinations of figures and symbols, and if this is accomplished in the course of 18 lectures, or eight months, as you wish me to believe, it is as unmitigated an act of cram or gulp as any that a school boy has perpetrated with a big hunch of cake or a plumpudding sent him by a fond mother or a dear auntie. I can perceive no difference between the two. For healthy consumption of food, time is the most important condition; it is necessary for mastication, deglutition, digestion and assimilation. It is equally so in regard to learning, and you deny it.

33. In explaining what you mean by lectures, you refer me to the works of Faraday, Tyndall, Ruskin, Hamilton and others. I claim some little familiarity with their books, and I should feel India highly blessed the day when her students will learn with the help of lecturers like the persons you name; but I cannot forget that the bulk of our professors are not Faradays and Ruskins, and their lectures alone, unveiled by the exposition of teachers and coaches, will not, for a long time to come, suffice for the proper education of our students. Even in England, I am informed, few students can get on without the help of private tutors. Your plan, thus, will bring on an era when actual teaching will be relegated to private teachers, and the Professors will be retained for public exhibitions. But I have far exceeded my limits, and must here close with the expression of a hope that you will accept my remarks in that perfect sincerity and frankness with which I have written them.

Believe me,
Yours very truly,
RAJENDRALALA MITRA.

J. ELIOT, ESQ., M. A.
and
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21. The Land Acquisition Act, X of 1870.
22. The Bengal Tenancy Act, VIII of 1885.
23. Rules for registration of documents under the act.
24. General Clauses Act, I of 1868.
25. Act I of 1887.
26. Bengal Civil Courts Act, VI of 1871.

After the Civil Procedure Code was printed Section 213 of that Code was amended by Act IV of 1886, and reference thereof has been made at the end of the errata under the heading "Corrections.' Price Rs. 10.

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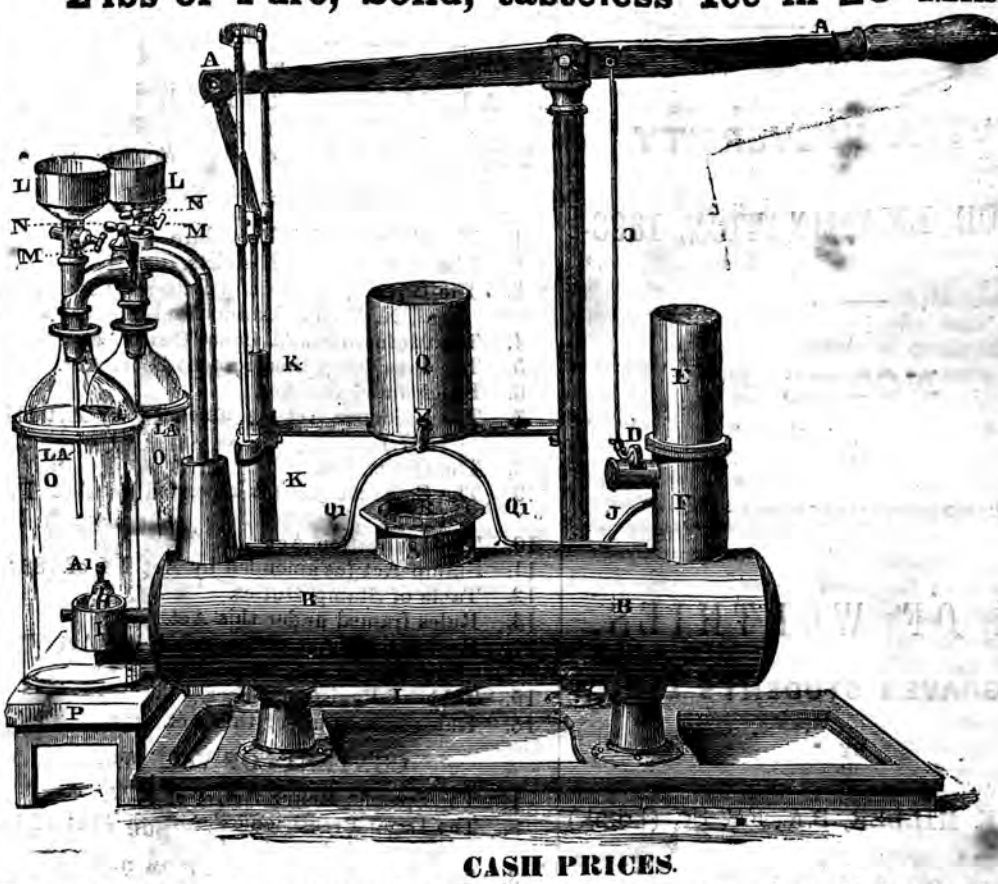

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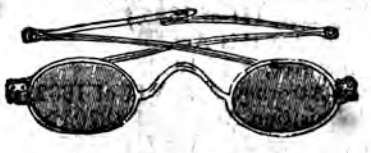

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Printed and Published by Priya Nath Das, *at the* Hindoo Patriot Press No. 2, Scott's Lane Calcutta.